

DAILY REPORT

China

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SOVIET ACTION AGAINST DK'S UN REPRESENTATIVE

OW140812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Nairobi, 13 May (XINHUA)--An attempt by a Soviet delegate to block the representative of Democratic Kampuchea Chan Youran from taking part in the ninth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was thwarted today. The Russian manoeuvre was aimed to legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

While the chairman of the current session Mateo Magarinos de Melo of Uruguay was calling on the UNEP Executive Director Mostafa Tolba to make his report to the plenary meeting, the Soviet delegate abruptly intervened, claiming that Democratic Kampuchea simply "does not exist" and that only the so-called "Peoples Republic of Cambodia" has the legitimate right to represent the Kampuchean people.

Democratic Kampuchean Representative Chan Youran immediately took the floor to refute the "ignominious and premeditated manoeuvre" of the Soviet delegation. He pointed out that since the 35th UN General Assembly recognized Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea, the Soviet delegate's manoeuvre was aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. He stressed that the Vietnamese aggressors only acted as a cats-paw in implementing the Soviet expansionist policy in that part of the world. He called on the meeting to condemn the Vietnamese and Soviet aggression and demanded their immediate withdrawal from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Chinese delegate stressed that Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Resolutions were adopted with overwhelming majority at the 34th and 35th UN General Assemblies recognizing the Democratic Kampuchean representative as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea. As the Governing Council of UNEP is an institute under the UN system, it naturally should adhere to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. He called on the meeting to cast aside the unreasonable quibbling of the Soviet delegation so as to ensure the smooth going of the session. Apart from a few Soviet followers the meeting simply ignored the Soviet delegate's assertion.

Delegations from 58 member states attended the UNEP Governing Council session which opened at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre here today. The Chinese delegation, with Chinese ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming as its head and Qu Geping as deputy head, attended the opening meeting. Present at the meeting were also representatives from various UN organizations and other international institutions as observers.

The meeting elected Mateo Magarinos de Melo of Uruguay chairman of the current session and representatives of Ghana, Saudi Arabia and the German Democratic Republic vice chairmen.

The two-week session to be concluded on May 26 will concentrate its deliberations on renewable resources of energy, additional funds for resolving the environmental problems of developing countries, further implementation of the new regional seas action plans and progress made in combating desertification.

NATO COUNTRIES TO INCREASE DEFENSE SPENDING

OW131844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 May (XINHUA)--The NATO countries have pledged to increase their defence spending, in real terms, by 3 percent each year despite current economic difficulties.

This was announced by Dr J. Luns, general secretary of NATO, at a press conference after a two-day Defence Planning Committee meeting which was concluded here today.

NATO sources said the question of resources for the 3 percent increase was at the centre of the defence ministers' deliberations.

A final communique of the meeting said: "In the light of coping with the worsening military situation as well as the emerging need to cope with the implications of contingencies outside the NATO boundaries the allies have also agreed to do their utmost to make available all the resources needed to provide the requisite strengthening of their deterrent and defence forces."

As regards the situation outside NATO's boundaries, the communique said the allies "have recognized that the situations outside NATO's boundaries may, whenever peace, international equilibrium and the independence of sovereign nations are affected, threaten the vital interests of the West and therefore have implications for the security of members of the alliance." The ministers recognized that nations should be prepared to participate fully in consultations within the alliance to enable NATO governments to share, and as far as possible coordinate, their assessments of the threat and its implications and to identify common objectives."

The ministers also discussed the new long-term "ministerial guidance," both for nations and the NATO military authorities. This guidance has been approved by the ministers to ensure the continued viability of NATO's deterrent strategy in light of the Warsaw Pact military capabilities. In particular, it gives direction for the preparation of NATO forces proposals for 1983-1988 including guidelines for the correction of the most important deficiencies in the conventional forces, the communique stated.

The ministers reaffirmed that NATO will move ahead with its planned schedule of long-range theatre nuclear force modernization. They also welcome the intention of the United States to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union by the end of the year on theatre nuclear forces arms control within the SALT framework.

SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG TO VISIT PRC

OW131925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Washington, 13 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to visit Beijing, the State Department announced today. The specific date has not been worked out but it will be announced when it is mutually agreed, spokesman Dean Fischer said.

Secretary Haig is planning to travel to Asia in June. He will attend the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila on June 19 and 20 and the ANZUS council meeting at Wellington on June 22 and 23. He has also accepted an invitation from the Japanese Government to visit Tokyo.

CONCERN OVER REMARKS BY EDWIN MEESE ABOUT TAIWAN

OW131908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 13 May 81

["U.S. Presidential Counselor Meese's Remarks on U.S.-Chinese Relations"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 12 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese III asserted here today that the United States would carry out in entirety the provisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

The provisions include allowing "official visitors" from Taiwan's "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" in Washington to government offices and the sales of arms to Taiwan.

Meese's remarks, which run counter to the basic principles laid down in the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, cannot but arouse serious concern among the Chinese people. Meese was responding to questions on U.S.-Taiwan relations asked deliberately by Taiwan correspondents at the foreign press center here this afternoon.

When one of the Taiwan correspondents asked if the Reagan administration would fulfill its campaign promise to receive "officials" of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs here to U.S. Government offices, Meese said, "In regard to Taiwan, the answer is yes. The President said during the campaign that he will carry out in its entirety the provisions of the 'Taiwan Relations Act' and he intends to follow that including any of the aspects that you mentioned as far as official visitors to the extent that is permitted under the 'Taiwan Relations Act'."

Another Taiwan correspondent, quoting the relevant provision of the "Taiwan Relations Act" on the supply of defense arms to Taiwan by the United States, asked Meese to bring up to date on the Reagan administration's arms sales policies with regard to Taiwan. Meese replied, "At the present time we've made no announcements on this particular part of the 'Taiwan Relations Act' or implementation of it. We are committed to it. We are committed to this as to other parts of the 'Taiwan Relations Act'. But until we are ready to make some specific announcements, I won't speculate or talk about internal planning that may be going on."

If talking about "commitment," the U.S. Government has its clear commitment to the implementation of the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. And the U.S. Government has reaffirmed it more than once. The communique stipulates in explicit terms that the United States recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. But, Meese said that U.S. Government offices would receive "official visitors" from the Taiwan organisation in the United States.

What is more serious is that he even declared that the United States "is committed" to the relevant part on arms sales of the "Taiwan Relations Act." This runs counter to the basic principles of the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations.

The joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations is the basis for the normalisation of Sino-American relations. Yet, the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" runs counter to the principles of the joint communique and the solemn U.S. commitment on a series of matters. The Chinese side has pointed out time and again that China decidedly opposes the use of the "Taiwan Relations Act" on the part of the United States to violate the principles of the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations and hamper the development of relations between China and the United States. The Taiwan question is an important matter involving China's territory and sovereignty and the feelings of the one billion Chinese people. The way the U.S. Government will act deserves continued observation.

U.S.-PRC TRADE INCREASES IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1981

OW131257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Washington, 11 May (XINHUA)--U.S.-China trade in the first quarter of 1981 increased 60 percent over the same period last year, making China the third largest Asian trade partner of the U.S., the National Council for U.S.-China Trade announced today.

Sino-U.S. trade in the first quarter totalled \$1.56 billion, of which \$1.18 billion represented U.S. exports to China and \$379 million, imports from China.

Agricultural products--wheat, cotton, soybeans and soybean oil--accounted for 61 percent of the U.S. exports to China in the quarter. The export to China of fertilizer and synthetic textile yarns and fibers increased substantially over the same period in 1980.

Clothing, textile yarns, petroleum and chemical products were the leading U.S. imports from China during the first quarter.

Based on first quarter figures, the council expects Sino-U.S. trade in 1981 to exceed its earlier projections of \$6 billion. "The total may be closer to \$7 billion," predicted a council spokesman.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW131236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Kang Shien today met with a delegation from the National Council of Youth Organizations of Japan led by Kokubo Shigeaki, chairman of the council, in the Great Hall of the People.

The council, established in 1951, is an organization coordinating major youth organizations in Japan. The organizations' members number more than 13 million. This is the first time the council has sent a delegation to China.

During the talk, Kang Shien answered questions raised by the guests. He hoped youth in both countries would enhance exchanges and contribute to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and safeguarding the peace in Asia.

Present was Keyum Bawudun, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation.

The delegation arrived here May 10 at the invitation of the federation.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS NOTED JAPANESE VISITOR

OW131550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with 97-year-old Magosaburo Yoshimura, a noted Japanese and an old friend of the Chinese people, and his family of three generations.

Mr Yoshimura first came to China as early as the fifties to promote non-governmental trade between China and Japan.

Premier Zhou Enlai met him on three occasions. In 1978, he initiated a drive to erect a monument to Zhou Enlai at the foot of Mount Arashiyama to be inscribed with the poem "Arashiyama in the Rain, Kyoto, Japan," which Zhou Enlai had written in 1919 while visiting the place.

The vice chairman said to Mr Yoshimura, "Today we are very pleased that you have come to visit China with your daughter, daughter-in-law and grandchildren, as well as the sculptor, Yoshisaburo Takagi, who did the engraving. Your family is sowing the seeds of Sino-Japanese friendship. This is the best symbol of the enduring friendship between the two peoples. You have made great contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Mr Yoshimura said, "I met Premier Zhou Enlai in May 1955 when I first came to China. He left a deep impression on me. He was a great man." He said he felt on that occasion that China is indeed willing to be friendly with Japan. "During the past 26 years I have made every endeavor for Sino-Japanese friendship. I am sincerely pleased to see the close ties that have developed between Japan and China."

Liao Chengzhi, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, who wrote the poem for the engravers, also was present at today's meeting. The late Marshal Chen Yi's son Chen Haosu, who accompanied Deng Yingchao to Japan for the ceremony to unveil the monument in early 1979, was present for the occasion.

AFP: SIHANOUK TO LEAVE BEIJING ON 19 MAY

OW131446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (AFP)--Former Cambodian Leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today said he (?would) leave China on May 19.

The prince, who arrived here in mid-April, said he would be in France on May 24 or 25 and would visit other countries during the interim.

Among the flights leaving Beijing on May 19 is one to Belgrade. He told a press conference that he was ready to meet a Khmer Rouge delegation anywhere at anytime and suggested Yugoslavia as a suitable venue.

ZHAO ZIYANG HOSTS BANQUET FOR THAI PRINCESS

OW131709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon from Thailand in the Great Hall of the People here tonight.

Before the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a meeting with Princess Sirinthon, at which he asked her to convey the greetings of Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and of himself to his majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet and her majesty the queen. In the name of the Chinese Government, the premier again invited the king and queen to China for a visit.

In his toast at the banquet, Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome to the princess and other distinguished Thai guests on behalf of the government and people of China.

Referring to his Thailand visit not long ago, he said, "We were accorded a warm welcome in your country and were granted an audience by their majesties the king and queen. They paid great attention to Sino-Thai friendship and spoke highly of it. Our successful visit to Thailand left us with a most beautiful impression.

"China and Thailand," the premier said, "are close and amicable neighbors. Our two peoples enjoyed age-old friendship. The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have grown in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

"The exchanges of visits between leaders and people of our two countries are on the increase. Her royal highness the princess' visit has brought us the Thai people's friendly feelings toward the Chinese people and contributed to the development of Sino-Thai friendship," he said.

In her toast, Princess Sirinthon said, "I studied Chinese history and literary works during my childhood. I hope this visit will deepen my knowledge of the Chinese language as well as my understanding of China. Both Thailand and China are developing countries. Our two peoples visit and understand each other," she said. "I believe friendly relations between the two peoples will grow on the basis of a common objective for national development and of our traditional relations of culture and amity," the princess said.

Present at the banquet were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, Han Nianlong, vice minister of foreign affairs, Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China, and Mrs. Koson.

LIAO CHENGZHI FETES THAI NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

OW140053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with and feted the Thai Chinese newspaper delegation led by Chen Chun at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Liao Chengzhi warmly greeted the delegation and asked it to tell the responsible persons of other Chinese newspapers in Thailand who were unable to come this time that they are welcome to visit China at any time.

Liao Chengzhi introduced the guests to China's situation in making economic readjustments, its policy on Overseas Chinese and its principle on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and on realizing national reunification. He said: Relations between China and Thailand are excellent. It is hoped that the Sino-Thai friendship will further develop.

The Thai Chinese newspaper delegation arrived in Beijing on 11 May. Attending the banquet this evening were director Liu Xiude and deputy directors Zhang Fan, Zhang Lei and Lu Huinian of the CHINA NEWS SERVICE.

PRC IS 'RELIABLE FRIEND' OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OW121316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--The People's Republic of China is a reliable friend of Papua New Guinea, said Papua New Guinea Deputy Prime Minister Iambakey Okuk yesterday, according to a report from Port Moresby.

Okuk made the statement upon his return from last week's official visit to China. He said the Chinese leaders had demonstrated a very good understanding of PNG's policies, its role in the Pacific and in the international community. He was confident that the bilateral trade links between the two countries would continue to develop.

Okuk also said he shares China's concern about continuing Russian involvement in other countries and its expansionist policy. "At times like these," he added, "small countries like PNG need strong and reliable friends. We now see such a relationship with China."

ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT PAKISTAN, NEPAL, BANGLADESH

OW140918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (AFP)—Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay successive visits to Pakistan—one of Beijing's closest allies in Asia--Nepal and Bangladesh from June 2 to 12, reliable sources said here today.

The trip, particularly the visit to Pakistan, was most likely aimed at counter-balancing the scheduled visit to India a few weeks later by Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, informed sources indicated.

Mr Huang will pay a five-day visit to India starting June 26. The sources added that the current flurry of Chinese diplomatic activity in Asia was connected with the proposed Vienna international conference on Cambodia next July. Vietnam, whose troops prop up the Phnom Penh regime, and the Soviet Union, have let it be known they will not take part in the Vienna parley.

Mr Zhao's trip will be his second foreign tour since he became premier last October. Last February he visited Burma and Thailand.

Thailand is one of the five members (with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a non-communist grouping which initiated the United Nations resolution calling for an international conference on Cambodia.

In that connection, Vice Foreign Minister and Asian affairs expert Han Nianlong will go to Malaysia late next month, reliable sources said.

SOVIET TROOPS 'MASSACRE' AFGHAN CITIZENS

OW140804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)—Forty praying Afghans were massacred inside a mosque and an orchard town was bombed into ruins by Soviet troops recently, a Western news agency reported today quoting a relative of one the victims as saying in New Delhi.

The Soviet troops' attack on the mosque took place on May 9 in Guldara, a grape and fruit orchard town 15 miles north of the Afghan capital of Kabul, said an Afghan whose cousin was among the victims.

"The Russians shot them because... (they believed) there were mujahideen (freedom fighters) inside the mosque who want to kill the Russians when they finish their prayers," he said, adding that "but the 40 dead people were not mujahideen. They went to the mosque only to pray." "My relatives brought my cousin to Kabul and I saw he was dead from bullet wounds in the back," he stated.

Immediately after the massacre, he said, some residents in Guldara began shooting at Soviet troops and caused some casualties among them.

In retaliation, Soviet troops sent planes to bomb the orchard town, killing many more Afghan people there, the Afghan noted.

NETHERLANDS AGREES TO DOWNGRADE TIES WITH PRC

OW131645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Dutch Government has agreed to downgrade the diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and the People's Republic of China from the level of embassy to that of charge d'affaires office, according to a report from The Hague.

An aide-memoire handed by the director general for political affairs of the Dutch Foreign Ministry to Gao Jie, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese charge d'affaires office in The Hague, on May 11 said that the Dutch Government accepted the decision of the Chinese Government to reduce as of May 5 its representation in the Netherlands to the level of charge d'affaires office and would likewise reduce the level of Dutch representation in Beijing as of May 11.

The representatives of the Governments of China and the Netherlands had been negotiating in Beijing since April 7 on the downgrading of their diplomatic relations. The two sides have agreed to downgrade their diplomatic relations to the charge d'affaires level and to appoint their respective resident charges d'affaires.

ZHANG AIPING MEETS ITALIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY GROUP

OW131538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Zhang Aiping today had a talk with a delegation from the National Nuclear Energy Commission of Italy led by U. Colombo, commission chairman.

The vice premier and Mr Colombo expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the protocol of scientific and technological cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy between the Second Ministry of Machine-Building of China and the National Nuclear Energy Commission of Italy since it was signed in Rome in May 1980. They agreed both sides will continue to strengthen cooperation and exchanges in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Also present were Liu Wei, and Wang Houshan, minister and vice minister of China's Second Ministry of Machine-Building; Zhu Guangya, vice president of the Chinese Nuclear Society, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

The Italian guests arrived here May 11.

XINHUA NOTES ATTACK ON POPE JOHN PAUL II

OW131859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Pope John Paul II was hit by bullets fired by a gunman in an audience at the St. Peter's Square in Vatican City today, according to reports received here.

The pope later was brought to a hospital to undergo emergency surgery.

It was reported that the identity and motive of the pope's attacker were not immediately known. Eyewitnesses said the crowd which had gathered for the pope's weekly audience in the huge square leapt upon a dark-haired man who was later arrested by Rome police.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

OW131513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yang Jingren today met and had a cordial conversation with the joint delegation of the Federation of the Deaf and the Union of the Blind of Yugoslavia led by Vukotic Dragoljub, president of the World Federation of the Deaf.

Wu Qian, president of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, were present.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR JAPAN

OW131230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People led by Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the federal conference of the alliance, left here for Japan by air today after a transit stop.

Yesterday evening, Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with the Yugoslav guests and gave a dinner in their honor. They had a cordial conversation.

Sun Qimeng, Standing Committee member and deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, was present on both occasions. Also present were the Yugoslav ambassador to China, Mirko Ostojic, and Mrs Ostojic.

While in Beijing, the Yugoslav guests visited the Great Wall, a Ming tomb, the summer palace and the palace museum.

The delegation arrived here on May 11 on its way to Japan.

BRIEFS

CSSR ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenek Trhlik gave a reception in the embassy here today in celebration of the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The guests included Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications, and Wang Youping, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 9 May 81 OW]

U.S., SOVIET ACTIONS IN LEBANESE CRISIS

OW131305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 May 81

["Roundup: U.S., Soviet Union Step Up Diplomatic Activities Around Lebanese Crisis by Correspondents Wan Guang and Zhang Jinglei:"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (XINHUA)--U.S. and Soviet diplomatic envoys are bustling about in the Middle East as the Lebanese crisis grows. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko arrived in Damascus shortly before the U.S. President's special envoy Philip Habib started his shuttle between Lebanon, Syria and Israel. It is the first time since the fourth Middle East war in 1973 that the two superpowers directly interfered in Lebanese affairs.

Syria has long taken the bordering Bekaa Plain of Lebanon as its "security belt." When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited the Middle East in early April, the Syrian Arab deterrent force in Lebanon besieged Zahle in Bekaa, a city under the control of the Phalangist militia, and captured a commanding point near the city. This aroused concern throughout the world. Lebanon and other Arab countries strongly urged a ceasefire through negotiations. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made several trips to Beirut to have talks with Lebanese leaders. However, the tension was aggravated when Israel shot down two Syrian helicopters over the Bekaa Plain on April 28. This was followed by the Syrian deployment of Soviet made surface-to-air missiles in Bekaa.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, describing the deployment of missiles as a provocation, has threatened: "If necessary, Israel would use force to dismantle the Syrian missiles." Israel also moved more troops, tanks and artillery to the area bordering southern Lebanon. All this brought about an explosive situation in Lebanon that might lead to a direct military confrontation between Syria and Israel.

The United States, out of its global strategy against the Soviet Union in the Middle East, does not wish to see an escalation of the Lebanese flare-up. However, the U.S. new administration has been partial to Israel in the Lebanese crisis and it even claimed that Israel's attack on southern Lebanon was "justifiable."

The United States has called on the Soviet Union to use its influence with Syria as Moscow has been in alliance with Damascus by a treaty of friendship and cooperation. On the part of the Soviet Union, it saw a chance in the Lebanese crisis to reappear in Middle East diplomacy. The press in the West noted that Moscow, which has been excluded from the Middle East peace talks for three years since the signing of the Camp David accord, "is approaching the center (the Middle East) of stage again." There is evidence that the Soviet Union is trying to put the Lebanese problem, even the Middle East problem, into a package deal with Washington.

Observers here do not think that a compromise settlement for the Lebanese crisis can be reached in the near future. A number of Arab countries hold that the Arab world should get rid of superpower rivalry and make collective efforts to defuse the Lebanese crisis. They strongly rejected the U.S.-French Proposal for replacing the Syrian Arab deterrent force with an international contingent. They thought that a pan-Arab force was the only alternative. Kuwait's suggestion of a roundtable conference of all parties involved in the Lebanese problem has won wide support from the Gulf and other Arab states as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Arab sources here pointed out that the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon can be preserved, and peace and stability in the Middle East can be realized, only when Israeli aggression and provocations are stopped and the Palestinian problem is settled.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE IN PRC

Zhao Ziyang Reiterates Support

OW131300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, continued to hold talks with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. During the talks, Mugabe said his visit to China comes at a crucial moment when Zimbabwe has reached its first anniversary of independence and its initial success in consolidating the Zimbabwe people's victory. He thanked the Chinese people for their political, military and moral support to the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence. Mugabe briefed the Chinese premier on Zimbabwe's internal and external policies and the problems it faces. After achieving political independence, he said the Zimbabwe people's struggle has entered a second phase--striving for social and economic progress. Generally, he said, the situation in Zimbabwe is developing favorably. He hoped for further cooperation and consolidation of the relations between Zimbabwe and China in this second phase.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe maintains friendly relations with neighboring countries except South Africa and is striving for the establishment of a regional organization of economic cooperation. He said through strengthening economic cooperation with friendly countries, Zimbabwe will be able to reduce its dependence on South Africa and Western countries to the least possible extent.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe pursues a foreign policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality, opposes the superpower attempt to control other countries and, internationally, is an independent and sovereign country. He said Zimbabwe develops relations with other countries on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and on no account should the independence and sovereignty of Zimbabwe be infringed. Zimbabwe opposes expansionism and colonialism, said Mugabe. Expansionism has imperiled world peace and the right of self-determination of various countries.

He said Zimbabwe shares views with China on many international issues. He hoped the militant friendship, cemented by long struggle, between the people of both Zimbabwe and China would continue to grow.

Zhao said "It is the policy of the Chinese Government to continue cooperation between China and Zimbabwe. The Chinese Government and people will support the Zimbabwe people in their consolidation of independence, construction of their country and development of their economy. In their protracted struggles, both the Chinese and Zimbabwe people established profound friendship through mutual support and help. The cooperation between them has been enhanced since Zimbabwe's independence. The Chinese Government and people are deeply gratified with the friendly relations between the two countries," he said.

"Zimbabwe achieved a great deal in consolidating its state power, stabilising the political situation, reconstructing its economy and improving living standards despite difficulties and problems at the time of independence. That is because of very successful domestic and foreign policies," Zhao said. He hoped the Zimbabwe Government and people would add to their good experience.

Zhao Ziyang pledged Chinese support to the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, and support to the South African people in their struggle against apartheid. He said China would never enter any relations, direct, indirect, political, economic or trade with South Africa. Someone with ulterior motives has spread rumours that China has trade relations with South Africa, he added.

The Chinese premier spoke of China's experiences and lessons in socialist construction. "In our view, after a revolutionary victory, the important problem for a country backward in economy and culture is consolidation of independence and state sovereignty, and, at the same time, economic development by way of bringing into play the initiative of everyone. In carrying out social and economic reformation, we should be prepared and do it step by step and never with undue haste," he said.

Taking part in the talks were the Zimbabwe minister of finance, E. Nkala; minister of health, H. Ushewokunze; minister of education and culture, D. Mutumbuka; minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, S. Sekeramayi; minister of foreign affairs, W. Mangwende; and minister of manpower, planning and development, F. Shava; Major General Josiah Tungamirai, and deputy minister of trade and commerce, M. Mvenge.

Taking part for the Chinese side were Vice Premier Ji Pengfei; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei; Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin; Vice Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Lu Xuejian; Vice Minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Wang Zhongfang; assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Xin and the Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan.

Mugabe at Beijing University

OW131647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe today outlined his country's internal and external policies in a long speech to more than 800 students and teachers of Beijing University. Upon his arrival in the company of Wang Lubin and Zhang Longxiang, vice presidents of Beijing University, Prime Minister Mugabe was greeted with loud applause.

In his speech, the prime minister described the history of the Zimbabwe people's struggle for national emancipation and state independence and defined the course of their advance. He said that upon the independence of the republic, Zimbabwe began "to work out how political victory could transform into socio-economic victory, which we admit is yet to be completed given its complexity."

He said: "We have engaged ourselves in the last 12 months of our independence in the crucial tasks of reorganizing and democratizing our political and socio-economic institutions. These and similar measures flow logically from the conquest of state power by our people. They constitute the substantive content of our present stage of our socio-economic development, the stage of the complete eradication of underdevelopment and exploitation and the establishment of socialism. This is the direction in which we intend to move," he said.

"In our international policy we are firmly on the side of the progressive forces that fight for the freedom of oppressed people and the all-round progress of mankind everywhere in conditions of peace. We join the great majority of the member states of the United Nations not only in denouncing the crime of apartheid but also in supporting, both morally and materially, the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the 'new' fascism of apartheid," Prime Minister Mugabe said. "We are nonaligned. That does not mean we are not involved in the affairs of our world," he said.

The prime minister thanked [for] the energetic support rendered by the Chinese people to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle for independence.

"China's sons gave us invaluable technical assistance. Right up to his death, Chairman Mao Zedong was a consistent and devoted ally of the liberation movement in our country. The Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China made our struggle their own struggle, our suffering their own suffering. China's support for our cause in all its dimensions--political, moral, and material--was as consistent and tenacious as it was principled and generous. Our victory was thus your victory as well."

Mugabe's speech received warm applause from the teachers and students of Beijing University.

Mrs Mugabe Entertained

OW131331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--The All-China Women's Federation gave a tea party in the Great Hall of the People here today to welcome Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of visiting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Mrs Mugabe took part in Zimbabwe's independence struggle. She met Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, again today. In July, Mrs Mugabe and Kang Keqing attended the world conference of the United Nations decade for women in Copenhagen as heads of women's delegations from Zimbabwe and China.

At the party today, Mrs Mugabe spoke of contributions made by Zimbabwean women in the independence struggle and the tasks of the Zimbabwe women's organization. "We are now mapping out a plan to raise the cultural level of women and improve their social status," she said.

Kang Keqing briefed the audience on the history of Chinese women, saying "The women throughout China are actively taking part in building their own country. Women of all trades are working hard and educating their children to bring them up as successors of our cause."

Both Mrs Mugabe and Kang Keqing hoped the women's organizations of the two countries would continue to exchange experience and learn from each other. Also present were Huang Ganying and Lin Liyun, vice presidents of the federation; Xu Hanbing, wife of Vice Premier Ji Pengfei; and Xu Junpei, wife of the Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Chu Qiyuan.

Cultural Evening in Beijing

OW131621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mrs Mugabe attended a cultural evening arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Culture here tonight. Accompanied by Chinese Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, the distinguished guests enjoyed a program consisting of songs, dances, instrumental music and Beijing opera. A Zimbabwe melody played by Chinese musicians drew enthusiastic applause from the visitors.

At the end of the performance, Prime Minister and Mrs Mugabe presented the artists with a basket of flowers. The two went up on the stage to shake hands with the performers congratulating them on their successful performance.

BRIEFS

BUILDING GROUP IN YAR--San'a', 11 May (XINHUA)--The building materials study group of China led by Yang Chengmin, vice minister of building materials, concluded its visit to Arab Yemen and left San'a' for Cairo today. During its stay in Arab Yemen, the Chinese group met Arab Yemeni Minister of Development and Chairman of the Central Organ of Planning Fuad Qa'id Muhammad and Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Economy and Industry Salah Aziz, and held discussions with them on the possibilities of cooperation in building materials.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 11 May 81 OW]

CUBA'S 'GROWING ISOLATION' IN LATIN AMERICA

OW140728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 May 81

["Roundup: Cuba's Growing Isolation in Latin America"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--A number of Latin American states have virtually closed their doors to Cuba. Public opinions in Latin America even suggest that it is time to put Cuba in the dock.

In less than two months, Costa Rica, Colombia and Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Cuba or downgraded those from ambassadorial to charge d'affaires level. Earlier, Jamaica expelled the Cuban ambassador when Prime Minister Edward Seaga came to power. And Cuba and Venezuela and Peru are now very much estranged from each other. All these are the outcome of Cuba's policies of intervention, inciting and making use of other countries' internal turmoil.

Venezuelan President Herrera Campins recently pointed out, "Cuba could not expect good relations with its Latin American neighbours so long as it was engaged in hostile actions." Colombian President Turbay Ayala declared last March that Colombia's decision to suspend its diplomatic relations with Cuba was prompted by the Cuban "acts of hostility," training and arming Colombia's anti-government guerrillas. He added that Cuba was applying its policies towards Central America and the Caribbean to the South American continent.

Acting as an agent for the Soviet Union in its rivalry with the United States in the Western Hemisphere, Cuba takes a direct part in carrying out Soviet expansionist policy, thus complicating the internal problems of many Latin American countries and foreboding the danger of internationalization of regional conflicts. What has especially caused grave concern in Latin American countries is the role it is playing in its interference in Central America, especially in El Salvador. The Ecuadoran paper EL COMERCIO said in an article not long ago that "Latin America has long been wary of Cuba and its plots in the Western Hemisphere as a whole. The U.S. revelation of Cuba's shipment of arms and ammunition to Salvadoran guerrillas has deepened this wariness." The paper continued to say that "though most Latin American countries denounced Washington's decision to send more advisors to El Salvador, they feel deeply worried over what Cuba is up to in this country and this hemisphere."

The tense relations between Cuba and some Latin American countries also resulted from large numbers of Cuban citizens seeking refuge in their embassies in Havana. On this question, the Cuban authorities refused to follow international practices and violated the fundamental norms guiding coexistence among countries. Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Costa Rica have protested over this with Cuba and some countries have recalled their diplomatic envoys in Havana.

At the beginning of 1970's, Cuban authorities had repeatedly indicated its willingness to live in friendship with Latin American countries and pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. In view of this, not a few Latin American countries have renewed relations with Cuba. However, soon afterwards the Cubans sent troops to Africa, thus laying bare its true features as mercenaries. In recent years, though some countries have improved their relations with Cuba, the reality today shows once again that its policy of interference can hardly be reversed. Many Latin American countries have heightened their vigilance against Cuba. Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos put it well: "Cuba is walling itself up."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS COUNCIL MEETING

OW140535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences carried out group discussions on 12 and 13 May. Members of the Scientific Council seriously discussed Comrade Fang Yi's work report. They held that making the general membership meeting of the Scientific Council a supreme decision-making body of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is an important reform, reflecting concretely the reliance and trust of the party and government in the scientists. They said: Comrade Fang Yi has repeatedly asked to resign from his post as president and proposed that the post of president of the academy of sciences be assumed by a scientist to be elected through a democratic process. All this will have a positive and far-reaching impact. Members of the Scientific Council, whose role is changing from advisory to decisionmaking, will have tremendous responsibilities and must carry out their duties conscientiously and strictly to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

In their speeches, many Scientific Council members stressed that all personnel in various sectors of the scientific and technological front must unite to develop science to vitalize the Chinese nation.

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ISSUES EDUCATION NOTICE

OW140520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently distributed a "Circular on Resolutely Combating and Resisting Fraudulent Practices in Student Enrollment" issued by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the Anhui Provincial student enrollment committee for the institutions of higher learning. It also issued a notice in this regard, calling on various discipline inspection departments at all levels within the party to resolutely stop illegal practices in this year's work on college student enrollment.

The notice from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission said: Fraudulent practices in college student enrollment prevail not only in Anhui but also in other localities. Such practices are even more serious in some localities. According to a report submitted by the discipline inspection team of the party organization of the Ministry of Education, there were serious collective and open malpractices in last year's college entrance examinations with the connivance and support of some people. Even more serious is the fact that some localities have tried to cover up the exposed serious malpractices and even now refuse to handle such cases.

The notice said: The serious malpractices during the entrance examinations have reflected the bad work style of some individual responsible persons in certain areas and departments in seizing every opportunity to gain advantage by trickery and in practicing fraud for the interests of small groups or individuals. Disregarding party discipline and state laws, they undermine the party's fine traditions, affect the development of lofty morals and qualities among young people and prevent the state from training socialist talented people who have both ability and political integrity. Therefore, discipline inspection committees at all levels must concern themselves over this problem, join other departments concerned with waging resolute struggles against all practices that violate state laws and party discipline in doing college admission work and pool their efforts in carrying out this year's student admission work well.

The notice pointed out: The key to carrying out this year's college student admission work well hinges on our efforts to strictly enforce rules set by the State Council and the Ministry of Education in this regard and to allow no one to do whatever he pleases or carry out fraudulent practices out of personal considerations under any pretext. In dealing with malpractices in doing college student admission work in one's own area and department, party discipline inspection organs at all levels must coordinate with the departments concerned to conscientiously investigate and handle such cases and pin down the responsibility.

Party disciplinary actions must be taken against those who are involved in serious cases to the extent of recommending to the judicial organs the punishment of offenders according to law. It is necessary to pay attention to handling the serious malpractices during last year's college entrance examinations. We should never tolerate evil, become over-lenient or conclude cases without concrete results or decisions.

The notice pointed out in conclusion: Communist Party members must set examples, play their exemplary role well by observing party discipline and state laws and strictly act upon the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." We must resolutely resist those who make use of their official positions and other means to carry out malpractices in student admission work, support and protect those who dare to uphold principle by resisting unhealthy trends in student admission work and enthusiastically expose problems to departments concerned at the higher level.

PRC TO PUBLISH SELECTED AMERICAN LITERATURE

OW140746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 14 May (XINHUA)--An American literature series, selected American plays, and American literary readers for youngsters are to be published in China, according to a meeting of the China Association of the Study of American Literature held here recently. This was the first annual meeting of the association since its founding two years ago in Jinan, Shandong Province. The group's aim is the study and introduction of American literature to Chinese readers.

Famous Chinese writer and translator Feng Yidai reported on his meeting with American writers during his visit to the United States last year, and on the situation of literature and publication there. Noted film worker Chen Xuyi, director of the Shanghai film dubbing studio, also back from a U.S. visit, reported on the relation between American literature and film.

Reports on Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, and other serious and popular literary figures and their work were made by four U.S. experts at Beijing and Shandong Universities. Altogether, 30 papers and articles on literary criticism were delivered to the meeting. Ninety professors and college teachers, research institute workers and representatives of publishing houses from across the country attended the meeting.

GONGREN RIBAO ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RIGHTS, DUTIES

HK140717 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 81 p 3

[Article by Yuan Shi [0337 4258]: "Freedom of Speech, and Rights and Duties"]

[Text] For some time now there has been a great number of opinions on the question of "freedom of speech," and it seems as if all of them are "pointing out errors and offering salutary advice for the malaise of the times." Some say that it is now necessary to struggle for complete freedom of speech: freedom of speech remains just a target of people's endeavor, and it is not a right that has yet been gained, nor has it been truly guaranteed in law. Some say that freedom of speech means the freedom to make one's views known according to one's own will and opinions, whether the views are correct or not; as a citizen's right, what has freedom of speech to do with what opinions are advocated? Others even say that we do not have as much freedom of speech as in capitalist countries. It is necessary to clarify and answer these views and notions in accordance with the Marxist viewpoint.

I

Nothing in the world is isolated and absolute, everything is interdependent. This is also the case with freedom of speech. It must be unified with rights and duties.

Freedom of speech is a basic Civil right stipulated in our state constitution, and gods and spirits are not allowed to violate it. The masses cannot be said to be masters of the house and managers of state affairs if they do not even have freedom of speech. Since freedom of speech exists as a citizen's right, it will not do just to exercise this right without having any intention of performing the duties. Even a bourgeois, reformist like Liang Qichao--let alone a Marxist--who publicized the theory of citizens' rights understood this. He said: "People should have rights and also perform duties." It is really not good enough if we fail to understand even this point. True Marxists have never been hesitant in explaining and dealing with these problems. In the resolution he wrote in January 1922 for the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee on "The Role and Tasks of Trade Unions under the New Economic Policy," Lenin clearly pointed out on the question of restoring voluntary trade union membership, that the proletarian state should encourage workers in rights and material to join the trade union organizations, but "if they do not perform duties" in the trade unions, "they should have no rights." We therefore should not neglect the citizens' duties stipulated in the constitution while stressing the citizens' rights it stipulates. Citizens' duties ensure the exercise of citizens' rights and the correct exercise of rights by the entire citizenry. When exercising this right guaranteed by the constitution, every citizen must base his actions on the following duties stipulated in the constitution: It is necessary to support the leadership of the CCP, support the socialist system, preserve the unity of the motherland and all its nationalities, observe the constitution and the laws, cherish and respect public property, observe labor discipline and public order, respect social public morals, guard state secrets and so on.

II

Can freedom of speech then be understood just as expressing one's own views according to one's will and opinions, without any connection with what views are being advocated? No. Since the constitution stipulates civil rights including freedom of speech, freedom of speech itself is a kind of advocacy, and an even more rigid one; since the constitution also stipulates civil rights, such as supporting the leadership of the CCP, the socialist system and so on, these things too are obviously advocations, and even more rigid ones. Civil rights depend on civil duties, so how could freedom of speech have nothing to do with the advocacy of civil duties? Similarly, civil duties depend on civil rights, so it cannot be the case that civil duties have nothing to do with the advocacy of civil rights such as freedom of speech. If freedom of speech just means allowing people to speak, without stating what should be recommended and what opposed, and with Marxism and non-Marxism and proletarian and bourgeois ideology being placed on a par without any distinction, then this kind of "freedom of speech" cannot strengthen party leadership, and will in fact very easily develop into bourgeois liberalization.

III

Some comrades actually have a superstitious belief in the "democratic" methods manipulated by the bourgeoisie, mistakenly think that so-called "rights" are unrestricted, and say that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie allows freedom of speech, for instance national leaders can be criticized by name in the press, and the Communist Party is allowed freedom to legally exist and propagate Marxism. The meaning is that we do not have as much freedom as others. I think a little more of an analytical approach is needed on this issue. The bourgeoisie were the first to write "freedom of speech" into their constitutions. In the final analysis, however, this "freedom of speech" means freedom of speech for the bourgeoisie. In capitalist countries the press, radio, the power to push bourgeois policies, and the employees are all in the hands of the bourgeoisie, while the laboring people cannot actually enjoy freedom of speech. Take the bourgeois revolution in France in the 18th century for instance.

When the bourgeoisie finally thrust themselves into the ranks of the ruling class and completely took over the reins of power, they immediately discarded the basic force of the third estate who had fought alongside them against feudal autocracy and pressed down to the bottom layer the townsfolk and workers, the "sans-culottes." Together with the peasantry, the bourgeoisie's democratic demands merely opposed inequality based on differences of origin, property conditions and so on, and they proceeded without hesitation to stipulate this in law, forbidding gods and devils to violate it. Freedom of speech in that kind of society has always been built on property conditions, and people with the most money can have the least scruples and be the most resounding and forceful in what they say; entire bourgeois states will do the will of millionaires. People should not imagine that in capitalist countries one can abuse Mr president at will, even if there is extremely great freedom of speech; in fact so long as this Mr president is favored by the monopoly bourgeoisie, he cannot be toppled however much he is abused. People should not imagine that in capitalist countries a president will actually fall amid public outcry and under so-called "impeachment," even if freedom of speech is playing an extensive role; in fact it just means that this president is no longer much use to the big bosses of the bourgeoisie, who change horses under the signboard of democracy. Stalin said: "If Roosevelt tries to sacrifice the interest of the capitalist class to truly satisfy the interests of the proletariat, the capitalist class will replace him with another president. The capitalists will say, presidents come and go, but we capitalists remain capitalists; if one president cannot protect our interests, we will find another. What could the president do to resist the will of the capitalists?" ["Selected Works of Stalin," vol 1, pp 5,6] The rise or fall of a president can in the end only be influenced by the class will of the bourgeoisie. A president just drifting along expresses the "freedom of speech" of how many people, and what is its value to the laboring people?

Is "freedom of speech" in capitalist countries really as unrestricted as certain people imagine? Certainly not. For instance the United States criminal law and law of criminal procedure contain a provision saying: A person is held to have committed a crime if he encourages, instigates or advises people to overthrow with arms or violence the federal government or the governments of states, territories or dependencies. Other provisions include prohibitions on slander and libel, on causing disturbances in society, and on instigating others to commit crimes; if the press tries to influence the court or the jury in a criminal case, the publishers will be charged and punished for "contempt of court;" and so on and so forth. There are very specific regulations governing all these things.

In the final analysis, the "freedom of speech" provided for by law in a class society can only mean freedom of speech for the ruling class. The proletariat and the laboring people can only enjoy true freedom of speech after they have themselves become the ruling class. Whether freedom of speech is genuine or not depends on whether it is enjoyed by the great majority of people in society, that is, by the broad masses.

In our socialist country the laboring people are the masters. The so-called democratic rights including freedom of speech enjoyed by the bourgeoisie cannot in any way be compared to the democratic rights including freedom of speech gained by the great majority of the masses.

Ours is a socialist country under proletarian leadership. Freedom of speech is not an endowment from heaven, nor from any person or any official; it was won by the unified action and struggle in unity of the whole class, and nobody could win it single-handed without class action. The precious right of freedom of speech is an endowment from the class and from the victory of socialism under party leadership. We must therefore cherish it, not abuse it; we should bring it within the scope of socialist democracy, not exclude it.

BEIJING PAPER ON PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK131003 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Jin Wen [6855 3080]: "The Agricultural Production Responsibility System and the Socialist Road"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the agriculture production responsibility system has been set up in many places in our country and is being gradually developed and perfected. Implementation of this system has not taken long, and the result has been particularly notable. What then in the final analysis is the relationship between the agriculture production responsibility system and the road to socialism? In this regard, whether among those who are for the system or those who are against it, there have been doubts and misgivings in varying degrees, and the problem in its totality certainly remains unsolved.

THE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IS A NECESSARY INGREDIENT OF THE RURAL SOCIALIST ECONOMY

The classical Marxist writers reduced the socialist economic system essentially to the public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work, both of which were regarded as indispensable. However, as the practice of socialism indicates, putting into practice the public ownership of the means of production proved to be an easier task while that of the distribution according to work was a more difficult one. With the realization of public ownership of the means of production, while there is the possibility that distribution according to work will be put into practice, the other possibility of the egalitarian practice of "eating out of a big pot" may also prevail, thus separating the main components of the socialist economic system. What, then, is the element capable of closely connecting the public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work? For more than 20 years, we have made unrelenting efforts in search of this link and have paid dearly for it. Now, as things turn out, this link as far as the countryside is concerned, is none other than the production responsibility system. It is the production responsibility system which enables the responsibility and the remuneration, or the labor and the reward of the worker, to be integrated on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production. It is an effective way to combine the collective and the individual benefits. Like an adhesive substance or a bond, it combines the public ownership of the means of production and the distribution according to work and has turned out to be the necessary ingredient or the organic constituent of the rural socialist economic system.

The setting up of the socialist economic system in countries where small producers predominate suffers from an inherent weakness, namely the inveterate egalitarian thinking. Such thinking spares no effort in rejecting the production responsibility system and distribution according to work. During the agricultural cooperativization movement and a long time after this movement, generally speaking, we paid attention only to the realization of the public ownership of the means of production to the neglect of, and without adequate estimation of the importance of distribution according to work and the production responsibility system. This fact is inseparable from this inherent weakness. In actual economic life, however, it is the millions of toiling peasants who were the first ones to suffer from this directly and repeatedly. Even after egalitarianism and the "big muddling through" had failed, they were still hailed as positive aspects of "socialism" and "communism." However, the peasants had long before demanded riddance of all things with a kick of the foot and the introduction of the production responsibility system and distribution according to work. For years, this had been evidenced by the indomitable viability of the production responsibility system and by the struggle waged so that it might gain a place in the countryside. In some localities the peasants had shaken off egalitarianism of their own accord and set up the "three guarantees and one reward" responsibility system.

Despite its crudeness in comparison with the responsibility system in its present form, it was not tolerated by the "leftist" trend of thought of the time. For this reason, the peasants of some places renamed the "three guarantees and one reward" system the "three fixes and one reward" system. To escape the sword of the ultraleft forces, the "guarantees" were changed to "fixes." Again, with regard to "fixing farm output quotas for each household," the biggest topic of discussion, despite the bitter experiences associated with it and its rises and falls during the past 20-odd years, it has kept on growing and spreading unnoticed. As far back as the days of the advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives, there were people who practiced "fixing farm output quotas for each household" secretly, but after a short time they were liquidated by the "big debate" of the two roads. During the "3 years of difficulty" which began in 1959, some peasants took up the "responsibility plots" again, and in certain localities this was permitted with approval and put into practice only to be criticized and rectified later. During the Cultural Revolution, even the "one group, four fixes" system was labeled as revisionism and scourged. Nevertheless, in remote areas where "the sky is free and things are beyond the reach of the emperor," the responsibility system of "fixing farm output quotas for each household" did not disappear.

What, then, is the reason for this? Our answer can only be: The socialist economic system cannot be isolated from distribution according to work, and distribution according to work cannot be isolated from the production responsibility system, and it is a victory of the rural socialist economic system that the production responsibility system and distribution according to work prevail over "the muddling through for everybody" and egalitarianism.

RURAL AREAS WITH BACKWARD ECONOMY AND CULTURE AND WITH SCARCITY OF LAND AND LARGE POPULATION SHOULD HAVE A SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT CONFORMS WITH THEIR OWN CONDITIONS

The socialist road is the choice of the Chinese people, and of course the choice of the Chinese peasant population of 800 million. The problem, however, is that in the "vast sea" of small producers in our country, it is a long process to achieve socialism in the countryside. In the course of its development, the socialist economic system develops from nonexistence to existence, from insignificance to significance, and from the lower stage to higher stage. The idea of "reaching heaven in one hop," that is, achieving the socialist economic system of utmost perfection after a preconceived model characterized by large size and public ownership can only be a purely leftist fantasy. This is one aspect of the problem. Now let us come to the second aspect of the problem. The socialist economic system in principle requires public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work and the responsibility system. In our nation's countryside, in order to assess the size of the production entity operating under public ownership of the means of production, to find out the way to distribute according to work and the form for the responsibility system, consideration must be given to the material conditions and the actual political consciousness of the general masses, and attention must be paid to the suitability of the measures to local conditions and to the wishes and desires of the general masses.

The responsibility system in various forms which appeared in our countryside in the past 2 or 3 years provides a good solution to the problem that we should have resolved a long time ago. The current form of responsibility system of remuneration according to output is fixing output quotas for each group and each household, signing contracts with professional groups, and remuneration according to output. Included in the system of fixing output quotas for each household are comprehensive guarantees by household, guarantee of production of part of the crops by household, the "five unifications" (unified production planning, distribution, utilization of cattle and farm implements, irrigation and capital construction of farm land, and operation of industry and sideline occupation) or "four unifications" and so forth.

In the case of those production teams and brigades which are taken as basic accounting units, the responsibility system of contracts with professional groups and remuneration according to output includes fixing of output quotas for each group, household and individual. Generally speaking, the working unit has become smaller but the responsibilities more definite and distribution according to work has been put into practice. This inevitably runs counter to the prejudices arising from the "leftist" guiding ideology that has prevailed for a long time. Nonetheless, all these things that happen in the course of socialism in our countryside are doubtlessly inevitable and rational.

1. Our country is poor in land but wealthy in manpower. This situation predetermines that China's agriculture cannot withstand extensive farming which was undertaken some time ago with the result that "cropland becomes rounder and rounder in shape after cultivation" (the four corners of cropland are left out of cultivation), and "weeds instead of crops are growing on farmland." Henceforth the way out for agriculture in our case, by and large, lies in intensive cultivation and scientific farming, and increase of yield per unit area. The success in this depends on the enthusiasm and the consciousness of responsibility on the part of the farm laborers.
2. As most parts of our country are backward in productive forces, manual labor still plays the major role, and farm production requires intensive and hard labor. The peasants have to put in laborious work and to overcome dangers of various natural disasters to get the fruits of their labor. They are most concerned about such hard-earned fruits and are most reluctant to see them seized by others. As expounded by the principle of Marxism, during the stage of socialism people's political consciousness is limited in extent and labor is still the means of livelihood. For this reason, distribution according to work is indispensable. In this regard, in our nation's the countryside, peasants all the more need and pay attention to distribution according to work or more pay for more work. Consequently, whether or not distribution according to work is really put into practice is the determining factor in the peasants' production enthusiasm and responsibility consciousness of the peasants in regard to collectivism.
3. Most parts of our country are backward culturally. Despite notable improvements since liberation, a large portion of the peasants are still illiterate or semiliterate. In some places, it is even difficult to find an accountant. Here lies the inevitability of the poor management of the low-level cadres in some places and the poor performance of democratic management of financial matters and supervision by the masses of commune members. On top of all this, the peasants find that even though distribution according to work is stressed, the rewards of their labor are frequently lost in a process of trivial details and twists and turns (for instance, irrational evaluation of work and allotment of work points, nonreimbursement of overspending households, the nonfulfillment of allotments, large proportion of deducted income and other loopholes). Under such conditions, the peasants want not only the implementation of the system of distribution according to work but also the simplicity and straightforwardness of the system. After cooperativization, distribution and remuneration took various forms. In 1958, we put into practice the system of payment in kind and the wage system which ended in failure. Measuring the quantity and quality of labor is a very difficult problem in relation to the work point system. The system of "combining stipulated allotment of work points with flexible evaluation" seems a precise measurement. However, under this system, government staff members quarrel bitterly when they make wage evaluations once every few years. Under this system, peasants who are working 365 days a year have to make an evaluation of their work every evening. Under these circumstances, how can there not be so many contradictions and disputes? The method of "rigid points," however, leads to the situation that "allotment of grain and hay remains the same, no matter how much work is put in." This again results in "people standing around waiting for each other when the workday begins, looking at each other when at work, and rushing away when the workday ends," meaning nobody has any enthusiasm. How about trying to "guarantee work by small sections?"

Frequently, the result is: "Reaching after one thousand work points but not caring to take up one thousand jin of work load," and seeking only quantity without assurance of quality, and once a lack of quality is found in one link, the harvest will be seriously affected. Having made one choice after another, practice has proven that for these localities of the 36 schemes, "guarantee" is the best scheme. The saying that "guarantee is great, straightforward without a hitch all the way" is a peasant eulogy on the rational form of this kind of remuneration. The peasants strongly favor the "comprehensive guarantee" scheme of "keeping everything which is leftover after turning over the state's share and deducting in full the share of the collective." They also accept the scheme of "turning over the produce that the guarantee covers and acquiring work points commensurate with the amount of produce, and keeping the produce in excess of the guaranteed amount." Since "acquiring work points commensurate with the amount of produce" is on the basis of measuring the quantity and quality of labor expended in terms of the final product, every commune member stands equal in front of the same measurement. It is for this reason that it is more rational and much simpler than using the method of "rigid points" or "combining stipulated allotment of work points with flexible evaluation of work." For the same reason, it is far superior to "guaranteeing work by small sections." Experience over the year tells us that with "guarantees" the peasants feel secure about what they gain after putting in more work; conversely, without "guarantees" they do not feel secure about what they gain from more work. This is why the peasants favor "guarantees."

The emergence of various forms of responsibility systems in the countryside indicates that the socialist economic system of our countryside is more and more in conformity with our national conditions and is extricating itself from the bondage of leftist guiding ideology and is approaching a more scientific stage.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IS A VIVID MANIFESTATION OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Since the agricultural production responsibility system is the necessary ingredient and organic constituent of the socialist economic system, and since the various forms of production responsibility systems are the outcome of the combination of the principle of scientific socialism and our national conditions, it goes without saying that the great achievements brought about by the production responsibility system are manifestations of the superiority of the socialist economic system in the countryside.

It has been found that where there is the establishment and comparative perfection of the production responsibility system, there is the enduring increase in agricultural production and the rapid disappearance of poverty. This is a vivid manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. In the case of production teams and brigades with a better economic and cultural foundation and better management on the part of the staff members, the development of the collective economy has been further expedited as a result of implementing the system of signing contracts with professional groups and the responsibility system of remuneration according to output. In places like Fengyang County of Anhui Province, known to be backward in the long past, "suffering from famine in nine years out of ten, with its people wandering about the country with flower drums on their backs," unexpected and profound changes have taken place in the past 2 years as a result of practicing the responsibility system; first the "fixing of output quotas for each group" system, then the "fixing of output quotas for each household" system. In 1979, total grain output of this county topped more than 440 million jin, an increment of 49 percent over 1978, and an increment of 20 percent over the historical high of 1977. The output of peanut, sesame and other oil crops totaled 12.5 million jin, a tripled output in comparison with 1977 and 1978 respectively. In 1980, despite serious floods, waterlogging and pest damage, total grain output of this county still topped the mark of 502.47 million jin, 14.2 percent more than that of 1979; the output of peanut, sesame and other oil crops totaled 20,638,000 jin, 65 percent more than the previous year.

The 1980 per capita agricultural income of the county came to 114 yuan. With the income from household sideline occupation added, the per capita income came to 178 yuan, 20 to 30 yuan more than the previous year. The per capita grain ration came to 750 jin, 50 jin more than that of the previous year, and households having grain stockpiles of 10,000 jin or more numbered 10,300, more than 10 percent of total households of the county. The commune members say: "It is the system of comprehensive guarantee that yields quick results, giving each year a new appearance." Numerous instances similar to this can be found in Anhui Province as well as in other provinces.

In places where the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system is better planned and more stable, the situation of rapid and enduring development of the productive forces is also found. This is another vivid manifestation of the superiority of the socialist economic system in the countryside. The following are the concrete manifestations of this situation: 1) The commune members devote great efforts to the improvement of production machinery. They are interested in and have the financial means for mechanization. Before 1979, Fengyang County, Anhui Province, possessed 1,217 hand-held tractors, a greater part of which had been purchased either through state loans or non-compensatory investments. The system of "comprehensive guarantees" began in 1979, when the peasants raised their own funds and purchased 32 hand-held tractors and 320 other agricultural machines. In 1980 they bought 14 large tractors and more than 500 hand-held tractors. At the end of 1979, the county had only 525 mechanical threshers. In 1980, within 1 year's time, the peasants purchased 707 such threshers. A similar situation also took place in the Gu Zhen County. In the agricultural mechanization of our country, the state confines its role to major investments in areas of farm commodity bases, characterized by extensive land and sparse population and the development of heavy farm implements. In most parts of our country, we depend on the people's means, and the emphasis is on the development of light farm implements suitable to the natural conditions of various places all over the country. In this respect, the implementation of the production responsibility system is a source of motivation and of the necessary material prerequisites. The peasants put it very nicely: "With only two empty hands, all we could do in the past was to shout empty slogans. Now with actual capability, we are firing real guns and cannons." 2) The ability to overcome natural disasters and to guarantee a good harvest has been strengthened. In 1980, Fei Xi County of Anhui Province suffered from subnormal temperatures, wet weather, flood, waterlogging and pests, or in other words a combination of calamities. Yet, owing to the enthusiasm of the mass of the commune members aroused by the implementation of the production responsibility system, the total grain output of this year still topped the mark of 774.56 million jin, surpassing the historically unmatched record of 1979 by more than 20 million jin. As indicated by the experiences of Anhui Province in the past 2 years, given similar unfavorable weather and irrigation conditions, implementing the responsibility system will make all the difference in the ability to overcome natural disasters. The following are the general outcomes: In the case of a severe natural disaster, a large reduction in production is experienced if the responsibility system is not practiced, whereas only a small reduction is experienced if it is practiced. In the case of medium-severity natural disasters a decrease in production is experienced if the responsibility system is not practiced; normal production can be maintained, or only a slight decrease in production occurs if it is practiced. In the case of a minor natural disaster, in places where the responsibility system is not practiced, decrease of production occurs, whereas production can increase if this system is practiced. The reason for this is quite simple. In most parts of our country, the equipment for handling a natural disaster is woefully inadequate. This means the human is vital, and it is precisely the responsibility system which has the capability to give full play to the human factor. 3) Attention is being paid to soil improvement by the peasants. In places where the implementation of the responsibility system had been unstable, predatory cultivation of land did occur. Once the implementation of the system was stabilized, the peasants immediately paid attention to conservation of land and soil improvement, and the extent of green manure and farm manure application gradually spread.

At first, people were worried whether the responsibility system, especially the system of "fixing farm output quotas for each household" was instrumental in the construction of irrigation works. To this question, Wu Wei County of Anhui Province has given a reply. Basically speaking, this county has put into practice the responsibility system of "fixing farm output quotas for each household." During the period from last winter to the month prior to the spring festival this year, 5.48 million cubic meters of earthworks for irrigation work were constructed by the commune members, a rare accomplishment in winter irrigation work since 1954. 4) Science and technology are productive forces. Once the peasants have undertaken the responsibility system, they become fully aware of the benefits that scientific farming will bring to them. The taking up of improved seed strains and the enthusiasm to study science and technology have soared to unprecedented levels. It can be seen everywhere that people are sitting near the loudspeaker or radio to listen to the agricultural science and technology lectures, or stopping cadres to inquire about science and technology concerning agriculture, indicating a pressing anxiety to learn. If the effect of the responsibility system is only limited to giving full play to the existing productive forces, its viability is very much limited. The present fact is that production responsibility systems in various forms invariably are of good use in propelling the development of the productive force. This fully demonstrates the strong viability of the responsibility system and its broad prospects for future development.

In places where the system of production responsibility is put into effect with stability, the agricultural labor force is greatly liberated as a result of the increase in labor productivity, and from this arises the tendency of new integration. This is the third vivid expression of the superiority of the socialist economic system. As indicated by the survey of three production teams of different models in Shan Nan commune, Fei Xi County, in the days of extensive farming in the past, each farmhand had to work about 320 days a year. By contrast during the 2 years when the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household was adopted, only 180 to 210 days had to be put in because intensive farming was really practiced. That is to say, at least one-third of the labor force is surplus, and with the advancement of mechanization the surplus labor is going to increase. There are three outlets for surplus labor: 1) Undertake household sideline occupation. 2) Join enterprises set up by the commune or production teams. 3) Raise funds of their own to organize enterprises of various kinds. As indicated by the incomplete statistics of the enterprise bureau of communes and teams, Huo Qui County, Anhui Province, in November 1980, as many as 267 enterprises were organized by commune members in joint efforts with capital of 424,700 yuan. The liberation of the agricultural labor force has opened up before us the following prospects: 1) In the sphere of agriculture, division of labor by specialization has taken shape step-by-step, and a part of the agricultural labor force is separated from the total to be employed in nonagricultural occupations such as handicrafts industry, construction, commerce and the service industry. 2) Those who remain as agricultural labor force, just as those who are diverted to other occupations, respectively tend to demand integration, whereby various sizes of integrated bodies are formed. 3) Enterprises having common interests tend to integrate gradually on an upper level, for instance an integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprise. As long as it is within the limits of the state decrees and policies, this kind of really voluntary and mutually beneficial division and integration is much better than the "division" and "integration" enforced by administrative measures.

This is not say that the agricultural production responsibility system has attained perfection without shortcomings. No, this is not so. To be true to facts, there are numerous aspects in need of further improvement. In some regions, in the process of implementing the agricultural production responsibility system, problems of various kinds have arisen needing our care, and the summing up of experience and lessons. Notwithstanding all this, the improvement of labor productivity, the increase of production, the development of the productive force and the division of labor by specialization and the trend toward integration are eloquent proof that China can be saved only by socialism and that the socialist system is fully capable of saving China.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

Commentator on Farm Implements

HK080812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "It Is a Pressing Task To Increase the Production of Medium-Sized and Small Farm Implements"]

[Text] Not long ago, this paper carried a commentary urging that great importance be attached to the production of farm implements and pointing out the importance of further strengthening the production of medium-sized and small farm implements. This aroused great attention among a few comrades. But this problem has not been settled in many localities. There is still a serious shortage of medium-sized and small farm implements in the rural areas. Recently, the departments concerned under the State Council held a special meeting to discuss this problem. The meeting urged all localities to do a good job in this work without delay. We should pay adequate attention to this problem.

At present, the contradiction between the supply and demand of the medium-sized and small farm implements is very striking. According to relevant statistics, the number of medium-sized and small farm implements produced in 1980 by the enterprises run by the communes and production brigades throughout the country was smaller than that in 1978. Farm implements made of bamboo and wood decreased by the largest margin. This year Sichuan Province will need 20 million farm implements made of wood, but the state can supply at most 9.6 million implements, constituting only 48 percent of the amount needed. There are similar cases in other provinces. Along with this, thanks to the implementation of the rural economic policies and the practice of various production responsibility systems, the enthusiasm for production of the broad masses of peasants is on the upsurge, and thus, the demand for medium-sized and small farm implements has greatly increased. According to an investigation, the demand for medium-sized and small farm implements in the average developed areas will increase by approximately 30 percent and that of highly developed areas by over 50 percent. This will create a sharp contradiction between supply and demand. Loud cries that the urgently needed farm implements are in serious shortage have been heard everywhere in various localities. In some localities farm implements have to be bought with ration coupons; some of the farm implements exist on paper but not in reality and have been out of stock for a long time. The peasants have been very unhappy about this situation.

Over the past 30 years, production and supply of medium-sized and small farm implements have fallen off many times. During the period of cooperative transformation of agriculture, the demand for medium-sized and small farm implements reached a record high and then decreased drastically in 1958; it rose again in 1961, but during the period of the 10 chaotic years it decreased by a large margin. During the past few years, it has risen again at a high speed and once again reached a record level this year. The peasants need more and more not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of variety, and they need complete sets of farm implements. This is a heartening change which has emerged since the various production responsibility systems were universally carried out in the rural areas and which is inevitable after the relations of production were adapted to the productive forces. This indicates that the production and supply of medium-sized and small farm implements are always closely related to the rural situation. Whenever the rural situation takes a turn for the better, the demand for medium-sized and small farm implements will increase greatly and the great increase in demand will forecast the arrival of a great upsurge in production.

The satisfaction of the demand for medium-sized and small farm implements will promote the development of this upsurge in production. If demand is not satisfied this upsurge will be hampered. Looking at the present situation, the production of medium-sized and small farm implements has not been able to adapt itself to the needs of the changing situation, but on the contrary, the output and stock of medium-sized and small farm implements have decreased by a wide margin. The unchecked development of this situation will have serious consequences. Therefore, every locality should attach importance to, take prompt measures and bring about a fundamental change in this situation in every possible way.

To increase the production of medium-sized and small farm implements, first of all, it is necessary to grasp firmly the implementation of the policies and earnestly solve the problem of the supply of raw materials and other practical problems which arise in production and require urgent solutions. For a long time, there has been one-sided allegation that "it is a losing proposition to support agriculture," and one of the important reasons for the failure of production to move ahead was that the prices of farm implements were on the low side and the enterprises concerned suffered business losses. Recently, the central departments concerned decided to urge the province, municipalities and autonomous regions which engage in the production of medium-sized and small farm implements to readjust the prices appropriately or grant financial subsidies to production on the principle of lowering the profit while preserving the capital, encouraging the advanced and penalizing the backward. All localities should make the best use of their time, conduct an investigation and study and implement this decision as soon as possible. According to the order of first agriculture, second light industry and then heavy industry, the planning departments should arrange well the raw materials needed by units producing medium-sized and small farm implements. Since producing medium-sized and small farm implements does not require sophisticated techniques and long lead times it is not hard to change this situation in which supply falls short of demand, so long as our leading cadres attach great importance to the situation with the concerted efforts of the departments concerned.

Editorial on Vegetable Supply

HK080741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strive To Achieve a Marked Improvement in Vegetable Supply This Year"]

[Text] Solving the problem of vegetable supply is an important task of the party committees and the people's governments of big and medium-sized cities. In recent years, the situation of vegetable supply in cities such as Chengdu, Shenyang and Shijiazhuang has been relatively good. But the vegetable supply situation in many big and medium-sized cities still leaves much to be desired. This is mainly because the vegetables are in short supply, their quality is poor and prices are high. The people have a lot of complaints about this situation. It was caused by errors in our work and effects of natural disasters. With regard to the leading organizations in some cities, there was a problem in the guiding thought, that is to say, they very often paid one-sided attention to industrial construction at the expense of the needs of urban citizens and did not grasp firmly the supply of vegetables and other nonstaple foods. This is a manifestation of "leftist" mistakes in the guiding thought which have existed in economic work for a long time. In repudiating the influence of erroneous "leftist" thinking, the problem of some cities attaching no great importance to the solution of vegetable supply should be separated from other issues and treated as a single item. At present, great changes have taken place in the economic situation in the outskirts of many cities, but some problems concerning the coordination of the economic interests of all aspects remain unsolved. As a result, the policy of "taking vegetables as the key link" in the outskirts of the cities has not been satisfactorily implemented.

For instance, the vegetable-growing land being used for capital construction in the cities is increasing year by year; the vegetable-growing areas are not replenished correspondingly; or though new vegetable-growing areas are added, capital construction for such vegetable areas fails to catch up with the new additions. With the modernization of the cities, the high quality organic fertilizer (manure) of the cities has not been utilized rationally. With the development of industry and side occupations of the communes and brigades, the labor forces engaged in vegetable production are decreasing, resulting in neglected field management. The scientific research work in vegetable-growing is weak, the varieties are degenerating; the quality is not as good as before, and the output per unit is decreasing markedly. In management, for years we have carried out the unified purchasing, distribution and marketing of vegetables by the state and practiced a set of administrative systems of production, supply and marketing. In doing so, conflicts have cropped up between production and consumption. If these problems are not solved in a proper way, the vegetable supply in the cities can hardly take a turn for the better.

It is a busy spring farming season now and also the season for growing vegetables. The most urgent task of the moment for the outskirts of big and medium-sized cities is to grow sufficient quantities of vegetables. First of all, a sufficient number of vegetable-growing areas should be guaranteed with a "safety coefficient." The problem of supplying the cities with vegetables must be solved mainly by the outskirts of the cities themselves with the production of the outskirts as the main emphasis and state redistribution as the secondary emphasis. In recent years, the problem of city construction occupying vegetable-growing land has become very conspicuous. The layout and base construction of vegetable-growing land must be included in the long-term plans of the whole development of the cities. Rules and regulations must be worked out governing the layout and base construction of vegetable land, which must be put under strict control. Vegetable land must not be occupied if it is not necessary to do so. Even if vegetable land must be occupied, it should be done as little as possible, and replenishment must be done before occupying it.

Vegetables should not only be grown in sufficient quantities but also satisfactorily and in a great variety of ways. The large increase in vegetable-growing land and the low output per unit has increased the burden on the old vegetable-growing lands so that it is necessary to "utilize the soil without taking care of it." We cannot sustain this situation for long and it must be changed with great effort. That is to say, extreme importance should be attached to strengthening the base construction of vegetable-growing land. Vigorous efforts should be devoted to water conservancy, soil, manure, variety, cultivation techniques and the elimination of plant diseases and insect pests, combining caring for the soil with soil utilization and bringing about a fundamental change in the serious situation in which the production per unit of vegetables in some localities recently is decreasing by a large margin and the varieties are degenerating.

The precondition of growing enough vegetables in a satisfactory way is to ensure that the peasants will benefit from growing vegetables. In recent years, the industry and side occupations of the outskirts of many cities have developed considerably. This is a good way for the peasants to increase their income. In order to ensure that the development of industry and side occupations will not affect vegetable growing, besides strengthening the political and ideological work among the peasants, appropriate measures must be adopted in our economic policy to ensure rational income to the vegetable growers. It is not good to obtain more income from growing vegetables than from growing grain, but it is still worse to obtain too little. How much income for the vegetable growers is considered rational? Every locality should calculate this carefully and formulate economic policies to encourage the peasants to grow vegetables.

The existing practice of unified purchasing, unified distribution and marketing of vegetables by the state was formed gradually under certain historical conditions. For a long time, this practice played a positive role in ensuring the supply of vegetables to the residents of the cities and stabilizing the price of vegetables.

But with the development of the situation, the drawbacks of this practice were strikingly revealed: the production units very often sought production quotas one-sidedly, resulting in fewer varieties. Very often the fresh and tender vegetables were sold after they were too ripe. The overconcentration of vegetables on the market in the busy season resulted in the rotting of vegetables and losses to the units. Vegetables were monopolized by the state-run shops which were small in number and whose links were many. This caused inconvenience to the consumers and caused the state to lose a lot of money in business transactions. It is imperative to reform this system of purchasing and marketing. Of course, the reforms should be carried out on a safe and sound basis. Only after gaining experiences on a trial basis will the reforms be popularized, thus avoiding the dislocation between production and marketing and avoiding a vegetable price rise. Before carrying out the reforms, an earnest investigation and study should be conducted, relative unity in thinking should be achieved, and appropriate powerful measures should be adopted. China has a vast territory, the weather varies from place to place, the cities vary in size and they have different bases and experiences in work. Therefore no uniformity of management should be imposed. In brief, efforts should be made to reduce the intermediate links and to form flexible and diversified vegetable supply nets which will bring convenience to the consumers and where the state-run, collectively run and individually run shops as well as various forms of economic complexes exist side by side.

Since vegetables are daily necessities of the people, it is an important task for the big and medium-sized cities and industrial as well as mining areas to do a good job of vegetable supply and to stabilize vegetable prices. At present, the vegetable supply in some cities is facing sharp contradictions. This problem has to be solved earnestly. In solving this problem, it will not do to rely mainly on the agricultural and commercial departments. Instead we should rely on the efforts of the party committees and governments at all levels to grasp it practically and effectively, find out the reasons behind it and work out measures. The party committees and governments should place this matter on the agenda and meet at least four times every year to study it. At present, the important task is that on the basis of earnestly summing up historical experiences, we should have unity in thinking and do our work well in an enthusiastic way. Those cities whose production and vegetable supply are poor must strive for a salient, favorable change in the situation this year. Those whose production and vegetable supply have been in a relatively good state for years should also exert every effort to do the work better and satisfy the needs of the masses of the people.

Editorial on Rural Economy

HK090836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "A Strategic Measure for Invigorating the Rural Economy"]

[Text] In the circular on the question of diversifying rural areas, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council said that they will not slacken their efforts to uphold the policies on grain production and active development of diversification, and pointed out that agriculture must unswervingly proceed along the orientation of diversification and comprehensive development. Simultaneously, the circular announced several significant policies and stipulations. This represents on the one hand the implementation of the principle of speeding up agricultural development formulated at the party third plenary session, and on the other hand, a strategic measure for enlivening the rural economy. With the announcement of this circular, CCP committees and governments at all levels must actively organize the broad masses of cadres and peasants to seriously study and implement the policy. We believe that so long as we incessantly study new problems in the course of rural economic construction, proceed from the actual conditions to implement proper principles and policies, we will gradually arrive at effective ways which will promote agricultural development in accordance with our country's situation.

The proposal and formulation of this significant strategic measure, as the circular said, proceeds from our country's two agricultural characteristics. These two characteristics are: First, although the average arable land per person in our country is relatively limited, there is a vast area of mountains, water surfaces and plains where there are rich natural resources; second, although our agricultural technology and equipment is backward, we possess rich labor resources. This explains why even though negative factors exist such as limited arable land, a huge population, a high consumption rate and a low labor productivity rate, which hamper our agricultural development, we still enjoy the superiority of rich natural and labor resources. In developing agricultural production, we must work in accordance with the actual situation to break through the restrictions caused by the unfavorable factors and give full play to the positive factors. We must work in light of local conditions to promote development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and diversification and grasp the comprehensive agricultural, industrial and commercial development in order to rationally utilize our rich resources. We must make the best use of land, materials and manpower to speed up development of rural commodity economy and strive for better economic results to enrich the country, the collective and the individual peasant.

Under the "leftist" guiding ideology in the past, we have been, on the one hand, one-sidedly issuing unrealistic orders regarding development of agricultural production, instead of showing respect for objective law in accordance with our country's actual situation and being practical. Although there is a vast area where there are mountains and waters, fields and plains, grasslands and marshlands, we have only concentrated our strength on arable land which only accounts for one-tenth of the country's total area. In addition to this, we have stressed grain production in the limited arable area, cultivating grain crops in unsuitable areas, and ignored the development of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. Thus, we only provided limited opportunities for agricultural production. Also, we have carried out large-scale field preparations for planting and soil improvement; these preparations needed large investments which greatly exceeded the rural economy's capacity, thus reducing the peasants' income. On the other hand, we have been too impatient for success in carrying out reform in the collective economy and have paid no attention to the actual situation and economic laws. We have greedily promoted "upgrading," "merging production teams," "making the transition while in a state of poverty," "cutting off the tail," "big tumult," "a broad outline of work," and so on. We have replaced the principle of remuneration according to labor with egalitarianism, restricted and discriminated against reasonable division of labor and individual economy, thus causing the production relations to greatly exceed the situation and at the same time, hampering the development of the agricultural productive force which is based mainly on manual labor.

A vicious cycle has appeared within the rural economy as a consequence of this, and is manifested in two aspects: First, the waste of natural resources and suppression of the labor potential brings about an imbalance in the internal structure of agricultural production and leads to an ecological imbalance. Grain production excludes development of diversification and simultaneously, the poor development of diversification affects the sources of capital and fertilizer supply for grain production. Grain production and development of diversification check and obstruct advancement of one another. Second, egalitarianism seriously dampens the activism of the 800 million peasants to develop production, thus hindering the smooth development of the collective economy and the improvement of the peasants' living conditions. Some areas become poor when they promote egalitarianism. However, the poorer they are the more egalitarianism is practiced. Many poor production teams which fulfill high production quotas appear in many advanced areas, and the backward and poor areas face a more difficult situation. In the face of such a situation, can we talk about speeding up agricultural production and enlivening the rural economy? Can we talk about achieving agricultural modernization in a relatively short period of time? And can we talk about giving play to the superiority of socialism?

Since the third plenary session, all areas throughout the country have been working hard to turn chaos into order, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, implement policies, and adopt more flexible policies. Based on the development of the agricultural productive force, they have focused their efforts on motivating the peasants' activism, rationally readjusting the proportion of agricultural production and readjusting the relationship between the state, the collective and the masses. In only 2 years' time, grain production has set and maintained an unprecedented level; production of some major industrial crops and forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have increased to a very great extent; and the collective economy and the income of individual peasants have been remarkably increased.

These fruitful results show that we must change the old practice of unitarily developing grain production and correct the error of binding the peasants' hands and feet with egalitarianism. We must make strenuous efforts to develop in an overall way agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, in accordance with the country's situation and the people's expectations. By doing this, we can make the peasants happy and enliven the rural areas.

In order to actively develop diversification, we must continue to eliminate the remnant poison of "leftist" ideology and establish programs on extensive farming and large-scale grain production and rationally readjust the proportion of agricultural production. We must also realize that there still is a shortage of grain which is a practical problem and that the price of grain is relatively low. At the same time, we must gradually increase the amount of grain ration provided to our people. Development of industrial crops and diversification requires grain supply, and demand for grain for industrial consumption is also on the increase. The structure of food composition, based mainly on grain, cannot be changed in a short time. Therefore, we must continue to grasp effective measures for increasing the per unit area yield and gross production of grain and absolutely cannot discriminate against grain production in favor of diversification development. During these 2 years and in the course of readjusting the internal structure of agricultural production and reforming the cropping system, the arable area for industrial crops has been enlarged which in turn gave rise to certain doubts and contentions. These worries are understandable but are unnecessary. Mainly the areas of saline-alkali soil and meager soil are to be shifted to industrial crop cultivation. These areas are not suitable for grain production. However, they are fertile enough for growing cotton, oil crops, sugar, and so on. To develop diversification, it is sometimes necessary to utilize the grain fields and grain. However, for other times, we can still make many changes if we only make use of mountains and waters, grasslands and marshlands. In short, we must steadily readjust the structure of agricultural production and reform the cropping system. However, we must adhere to the correct orientation and proceed gradually and unswervingly. We must not lose confidence in the basic principles when problems arise and resort to "leftist" measures practiced in the past.

In order to develop diversification, it is necessary to unswervingly implement the principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, and give full play to the activism of both the collective and the individual. Collective economy must continue to establish and perfect various types of production responsibility systems such as signing contracts for professional production and calculating salary in accordance with production. In addition to this, it is also necessary to organize various types of professional teams, groups, households and workers to sign economic agreements. We must support as much as possible peasants' efforts to develop appropriate private businesses and encourage and support the commune members' running of private and joint businesses. We should no longer bind the hands and feet of the commune members. In places where the system of fixing output quotas for each household is not practiced, people should work in light of actual conditions to enlarge their private plots and fodder areas.

During the slack seasons, people should be allowed to engage in household sideline production and cultivate their private plots. At the same time, it is also necessary to formulate special economic laws and regulations to ensure production. So long as we properly implement these policies and uphold the principle of to each according to his ability and calculate work points according to work done, we definitely can fully mobilize thousands of families to actively promote diversification. Presently, we must pay attention to the problem of surplus labor, which accounts for one-third of the entire labor force, especially with the implementation of the production responsibility systems in the rural areas. As a result of practicing more advanced means of production and improving labor efficiency, there will be more surplus labor. Thus, we must promptly make preparations and actively launch diversification so as to arrange employment for these people. At the same time, we must realize that peasants' demands to learn and use science will rise as a result of the implementation of the production responsibility systems. Therefore, we must actively popularize advanced agricultural science and technology and adopt measures to popularize technological contracts in order to ensure mutual responsibilities and interests and obtain practical economic results.

Products of diversification are mainly commodities, and many agricultural and sideline products must undergo processing in order to become commodities. Thus, we must work in accordance with the economic demands of commodities, practically solve the problem of market supply and demand, strive to create more conditions for processing rural diversification products in order to open up circulation channels for rural products. Here, one of the key questions is that we must coordinate the decisionmaking rights of the production teams, the peasants' activism and the demands of state economic planning. In places where adequate conditions are present, the state procurement departments may sign contracts with production teams stating both parties' obligations in ensuring grain and industrial crops procurement. When production teams fulfill the state production and procurement quotas, they may arrange for private cultivation of crops and may decide for themselves what to do with products produced in excess of state quotas. In addition to this, it is necessary to organize various types of economic joint ventures and progress gradually and in a scheduled way toward the orientation of establishing more agriculture-industrial-commercial joint enterprises in order to promote production of diversification commodities.

The implementation of the principle of actively developing diversification formulated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council will give full play to the superiority of the collective economy and consolidate and strengthen the collective economy. This will in turn further motivate the peasants' activism and enable agricultural production to flourish, enable the rural situation to improve and enable the superiority of socialism to become more distinctive. We hope that all trades and sectors further strengthen their basic ideology which is based on agriculture and work to improve the lives of the 800 million peasants. We must all work with concerted efforts and make strenuous efforts to struggle for a prosperous economic construction and for the construction of new socialist rural areas where a high cultural standard prevails.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES UNDERWAY

OW141117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--According to the ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [0022 0948 3127 0455 1032], registration of industrial enterprises as "economic households" [jing ji hu kou 4842 3444 2073 0656] has been instituted in one-third of the counties and cities in China. The registration of "economic households" represents a major capital construction step taken by the industrial and commercial administration departments to facilitate supervision over inspection of enterprises and strengthen administrative control over them. It will play a positive role in enhancing the concept of the legal system among enterprises and enabling their workers and staff to consciously abide by the state's policies and decrees and safeguard the socialist economic order.

The registration of all industrial enterprises as "economic households" is being carried out on the basis of the 1980 general survey and registration of the nation's industrial enterprises. The registry of an "economic household" includes the original files and cards of various categories of an enterprise, in which entries are made regarding the enterprise's name, economic nature, form of operation, funds, number of workers and staff members, principal products, output value and profits as well as the data concerning the start of operation, mergers, conversion to other production or any moves.

As the experience of Hebei Province shows, once the "economic households" are registered, a spot check of these "economic households" or periodical renewal of their business licenses will put a stop to unauthorized opening of businesses or unlicensed operations and make it easier to control the operational scope of the enterprises and their distribution, correct their violations of the relevant state policies or decrees and curb their improper business activities, and so on. With "economic households" registered, Heilongjiang, Hebei and Jilin Provinces now know all about their enterprises and have gained relatively better results in controlling the practice of repeated construction of factories of the same production line and blind development of their local industries.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR COORDINATED INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW121101 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] CHANGJIANG RIBAO reports that Song Jiwen, acting minister of light industry, presided over a joint forum held in Wuchang on 9 May on light industrial production in Shanghai, Wuhan and Chongqing Municipalities. In his speech at the forum, he stressed that a shortcut to vigorously developing production of consumer goods is to coordinate production of famous brand products among major municipalities. Shanghai, Wuhan and Chongqing are three major municipalities located along the Chang Jiang and they have excellent conditions for promoting coordinated production.

As for ways to promote coordinated production of famous brand products in these three municipalities, Song Jiwen proposed several tentative plans. Companies of combined production can be organized to manufacture separately, at different locations, products of unified standards of quality using unified technology. Those products that meet standards can be put on sale at a unified price using a unified brand name. Raw materials will be provided by the inland municipalities and production technology by Shanghai, while production will be carried out under joint operation.

Workers and staff from Shanghai will provide medium-or short-term technical assistance and a certain amount of payment for technical assistance will be made by the inland municipalities. The Ministry of Light Industry will provide organization and the necessary administrative coordination in promoting coordinated production among the three municipalities.

He called on Shanghai to regard support for the inland municipalities as an unshirkable duty and on the inland municipalities to actively support Shanghai in an effort to break through the traditional confines of different locations, departments and systems of ownership, promote combined operations and march toward coordinated production among specialized departments, thereby paving a new way to develop the economy.

CONSUMER GOODS FOR CHILDREN TO BE IMPROVED

OW140826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--China's Ministry of Light Industry said here today that it has set up a special group to plan the production of consumer goods for Chinese children, including food, clothing, toys and other items. The ministry said that the step answers the call of the party Central Committee and the Chinese Government issued earlier this year for everyone to show concern for children. China has more than 300 million children under the age of 14. There are 100 million under the age of seven and some 10 million babies are born every year, the ministry said.

A circular sent to the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions by the ministry, said that more special plants and workshops should be designated to produce consumer goods for children. Shanghai and Beijing for example have a total of 1,300 garment factories, but only six of them specialize in children's clothing.

Last year, China produced more than 900 million ready-made garments and only around 15 percent were for children, it added. Every 1.7 Chinese households in cities have a sewing machine and a lot of families make their own clothes. But demand for ready-made clothing is high.

Sections should be added to do designing of children's clothing in garment research institutes, and such things as design of schoolbags should be investigated to prevent bone deformities caused by the weight of books.

The ministry called on China's major toy producers in Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Jilin and Heilongjiang to turn out more and better toys of a greater variety to meet the present urgent market demand.

Consumer goods, including school supplies and sports gear, fall far short of needs in terms of both quantity and quality, the ministry said. As part of the effort to study market demand and improve production of consumer goods for children, a national exhibition of children's consumer goods is to open on June 1, International Children's Day. Similar exhibitions are being prepared for provincial capitals, the ministry said.

PETROLEUM CORPORATION NOTES BOHAI OIL WELL DRILLED

OW130216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--A high-yield oil well producing 1,000 tons of crude oil a day has been drilled in Bohai Sea under a Sino-Japanese cooperative exploration plan, according to the China National Petroleum Corporation. Chinese and Japanese corporations signed a contract on cooperative oil exploration and development in the southern and western parts of the sea in May 1980. Drilling of the first well, by China's Bohai No 6 drilling rig, started December 13 and was completed March 7. The well is located in the southern Bohai Sea 192 kilometers east of Tanggu harbor and 100 kilometers north of Longkou in Shandong Province. The well is 3334.5 meters deep.

The oil and gas bearing stratum, 300 meters deep, was discovered in the carbonatite stratum of the Paleozoic era after the drilling bit penetrating through the tertiary stratum. Testing was made March 23 to May 9. The results, announced by the offshore branch of the China National Petroleum Corporation and the Japan-China Petroleum Development Corporation Limited, show that in addition to 1,000 tons of crude oil, the well produces 600,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 50 tons of condensate a day. The oil is of high-quality and has a low sulphur content.

A spokesman for the National Petroleum Corporation said the Sino-Japanese cooperative exploration and exploitation is based on work done previously by the Chinese, including discovery of potential oil-bearing structures. China and Japan jointly selected the well site. The drilling opens broad prospects for oil and gas exploration in the Bohai Sea, the spokesman said.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "GUANGMING RIBAO Cited on Proletarian Dictatorship," which was published on pages K 2 to K 9 of the April 22, 1981 issue of the China DAILY REPORT.

Page K 3, paragraph four, line one, should read "...historical practice of international proletarian revolution since..."

The same page, paragraph five, from line nine should read "...Engels said: 'The proletarian revolution will first establish...'"

Page K 4, second paragraph, line one, should read "...above-mentioned ideas of Marx and Engels on the..."

Page K 6, second paragraph, from line twenty-one, should read "...determined that we still must adopt the form..."

In that same paragraph, beginning on line thirty-two, it should read "...the People" wrote: 'Our state is a people's democratic dictatorship...'"

Page K 6, last paragraph, from line two, should read "...of the state by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong. It is an..."

Page K 7, first paragraph, line seven, should read "...of political power by the proletariat. Lenin also envisaged..."

In that same paragraph, line fourteen should read "...the national bourgeoisie in our country is, undoubtedly, a ..."

In the same paragraph, beginning line nineteen it should read "...the country. Our party has adopted the..."

Page K 8, second paragraph, lines eleven to thirteen should read "...country with a NEW TYPE of democracy (democracy for the proletariat and ordinary poor people) and a country with a NEW TYPE of dictatorship (dictatorship over the..."

Page K 9, first paragraph, lines twenty and twenty-one should read "...is completely correct and in line with the people's wish for the CCP..."

CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PARTY LINE

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled, "RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article on Party Line," which was published on pages K 8 to K 16 of the April 27, 1981 issue of the China DAILY REPORT.

Page K 10, second paragraph, line four should read "...the class struggle; in economic construction we were overanxious for quick results; while in the..."

On the same page, third paragraph, line three should read "...the first place. This is really to take the road back. Some people did..."

Page K 11, sixth paragraph, line two should read "...transition to the communist society. After the..."

Page K 14, fourth paragraph, lines two and three should read "...was guided by Marxism-Leninism from its very beginnings. However, the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism had to be ..."

Page K 15, second paragraph, lines eleven and twelve should read "...universal law of the development of objective things. So long as..."

JIANGXI CALLS FLOOD CONTROL PREPARATION MEETING

OW140455 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, the Jiangxi provincial flood and drought control command recently called a meeting in Nanchang to map out emergency flood control measures for places along the Chang Jiang and at the lakeside. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the forum on flood control work in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang and discussed and drew up emergency measures against extraordinary floods. According to an analysis based on a long-term weather forecast projection, unusual weather conditions will continue to appear in the Chang Jiang Valley this year with the possibility of extraordinary floods.

Our province is located in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang. The plain along the river and at the lakeside covers 10,061 square kilometers; the total length of dikes there measures 4,022 kilometers. The plain has 6.15 million mu of farmland and a population of 5.88 million. The dikes and embankments are protecting the lives and property of the people as well as the high-yield bases of marketable grain in 24 counties and municipalities, including Nanchang and Jiujiang, and also other communications lines vital to national defense. It is therefore imperative to do flood control work well as it has a direct bearing on the whole situation. Various places along the river and at the lakeside should sum up experience and lessons learned from flood control work in the past, increase vigilance, overcome complacency and make flood control a success. Manpower should be promptly organized to fortify and reinforce dikes and to inspect important reservoirs and sections before the arrival of big floods. At the same time, emergency measures should be drawn up to cope with all eventualities and ensure safety.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FOREST PROTECTION--The Anhui Provincial People's Government called a provincewide telephone conference on forest protection on the evening of 9 May. Meng Fulin and Cheng Guanghua, both vice governors of the province, spoke at the conference. The meeting called on the various localities to take effective measures to stop indiscriminate felling of trees and protect forestry resources. The measures proposed at the conference are to publicize and implement the forestry law and other relevant circulars and instructions issued by the State Council and the CCP Central Committee on protecting forestry resources and developing forestry production; to resolutely stop indiscriminate felling of trees by dealing sternly with cases violating the forestry law; to strengthen supervision over forestry production; to implement the system of responsibility in forestry production; and to strengthen leadership over the work of protecting forestry resources. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 81 OW]

FUJIAN BUSINESS SERVICE CENTER--The Fuzhou service center run by the Fuzhou municipal democratic national construction association and federation of industry and commerce for the four modernizations program has been set up in Fuzhou city, Fujian. This service center, the first economic consultative service organ in Fuzhou, is designed to help factories and businessmen in other localities to push the sale of their products in Fuzhou, provide them with reference materials they need on the products manufactured in Fuzhou and to order Fuzhou merchandise on behalf of the customers in other localities. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 10 May 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG RAINSTORM--Most parts of Zhejiang Province were hit by a rainstorm on 2 May. In most places, winds of Force 8 to 10 were experienced; in certain localities winds as strong as over Force 12 were reported. Rainfall in some counties registered 70-80 mm on that day. Along with the storm, hailstones fell in a dozen counties, including Yuhang, Jiande, Linan, Huangyan, Dongyang, Lishui and Changxing. Some damage was caused to the grain and rape crops, trees and tea plants in the province. Many counties and communes held emergency meetings to take rescue measures. Some sent out cadres to the affected areas to do rescue and relief work. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81 OW]

HENAN HOLDS MEETING ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK140454 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a provincial industry and communications conference in Zhengzhou from 7 to 11 May to convey the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference and study and solve current problems in industrial production in connection with the province's realities. The conference held a full assembly on the morning of 7 May, when Vice Governor Yan Jimin conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference convened by the State Council. The participants conducted serious study and discussion and unanimously expressed support.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Dai Suli made an important speech at the conference on the morning of 9 May. After reviewing the state of production in industry and communications from January to April, he said: In the future the province's industrial front must carry on centering its work on readjustment and on aiming to improve economic results, make efforts to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditures, ensure the fulfillment of the year's production and profit plans and make positive contributions to ensuring balanced finances and credits and stable prices. To fulfill these demands, the specific targets and measures in industrial and communications production and in the work of increasing production and practicing economy in the next 8 months are as follows:

1. Organize the forces of all sectors to do everything possible to boost output of consumer goods. It is first necessary to enhance understanding in this respect and also make full arrangements with due consideration for all parties. In increasing output of consumer goods, we should mainly rely on tapping the potentials of existing enterprises; center efforts on factories producing brandname products: regard Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Xinxiang and Anyang as the bases; break down boundaries between trades and areas; and organize joint undertakings and cooperation.
2. Do a good job in straightening out the enterprises and strive to improve economic results. A current main cause of poor economic results in our province is that the standard of enterprise management is too low. We must seriously straighten out the enterprises and launch activities to learn from Shanghai, the coastal regions, and progressive units. First-category enterprises should approach or overtake advanced Shanghai standards in 2 years. Second-category enterprises should catch up with and overtake advanced levels in the coastal regions and in our province. We must send people to help straighten out third-category enterprises, to change their backward state as soon as possible and ensure that they recover to their previous best levels.
3. Seriously implement the policies and continue to enliven the microeconomy. In promoting economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises, it is necessary to integrate rights, responsibilities and interests and change the current situation of everyone eating out of a big pot. In the future, while strengthening political and ideological work, we must stress implementing the principle of distribution according to work. We must link bonuses to economic results. Units with good economic results can retain more profits for more bonus payments. Units with poor results should not pay bonuses. It is necessary to overcome egalitarianism.

Dai Suli demanded that the province attach importance to commercial work while getting a vigorous grasp of consumer goods production. He said: The general guiding ideology for commercial work in 1981 is, under the guidance of the state plans, to vigorously support production, do well in procurement work, promote stocktaking, reduce stockpiles, clear the circulation channels, reduce the number of links in the chain, expand sales, withdraw currency from circulation, stabilize prices and the markets, and make new contributions to developing the economy and guaranteeing supplies and implementing the principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability.

All prefectures and municipalities must quickly send people down to the basic levels to visit every enterprise and help solve problems there. We must bring into full play the role of the finance and economic leadership groups at all levels. We must strengthen cooperation between industry and commerce and between industry and trade.

We must reiterate the principle of putting ideology to the fore. Party committees at all levels must regard it as their main task to promote ideological and political work. Ideological and political work must be centered on the four modernizations and revolve around achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. It must be closely integrated with economic work.

We must overcome leftist influences in economic construction, and protect and encourage the precious spirit of the basic levels and workers in hard and arduous work. At the same time we must promote education in socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Dai Suli said in conclusion: Temperatures have risen in recent days and the drought has continued to grow more serious. All sectors and trades must vigorously support the struggle against drought in the rural areas.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Governor Li Qingwei delivered a summation at the conference.

HUBEI ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON FLOOD PREVENTION

OW140217 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] According to a station report, the Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a directive on 1981 flood prevention work, calling on various localities throughout the province to get mobilized in adopting preventive measures against serious flooding and waterlogging and to firmly carry out this year's flood prevention work.

The directive of the provincial People's Government pointed out: This spring, rainfall in most counties in the province was 30 to 50 percent heavier than average. At present, reservoirs are nearly full and the water level of rivers and lakes remains high. The departments concerned predicted that Hubei will again face flooding this year. Therefore, it is necessary to take various preventive measures against flooding and waterlogging as preparedness prevents calamity.

The directive of the provincial People's Government called on the people's governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over flood prevention work and promptly set up organs in charge and assign a person or persons to take care of water conservancy facilities. Leading cadres, technicians and civilian workers must be assigned for flood prevention prior to the highwater season.

The directive pointed out in conclusion: This year's task in flood prevention is arduous and there will be some difficulties. However, we must recognize favorable aspects, strengthen our confidence in defeating natural disasters, carry out flood prevention work in a down-to-earth manner and win victories in our struggle to prevent flooding and waterlogging.

HUNAN COMMENT ON THEORY, MAO'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS

OW140412 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 81

[Short commentary: "Seriously Study Revolutionary Theories; Correctly Implement the Party's Policies"]

[Text] United as one to advance the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, the broad masses of cadres and people have made tremendous achievements in implementing the line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenary session. However, lacking a comprehensive and deep understanding of the policies adopted since the party's third plenary session, some comrades still lag behind ideologically and cannot distinguish right from wrong in the face of erroneous ideological trends. One important reason for this is that their understanding of Marxism-Leninism is weak and their foundation for grasping theory shaky; their minds are not armed with the dialectic, and they look at issues subjectively and onesidedly.

The experience of the party committee of a certain PLA regiment in the Yueyang military subdistrict under the provincial military district showed us that Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis for our party's guiding thought and a foundation for policy formulation. Only by studying theory assiduously and laying a foundation for grasping theory can we solve problems in light of the guiding thought and consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies. Furthermore, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a mandatory course to be studied for strengthening ideological cultivation and enhancing communist ethics and lofty sentiments. The study of revolutionary theories has a vital significance in building socialist spiritual civilization.

At present, we must make efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, especially Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, in the light of ideological trends and work. We must link theoretical study with education on the four basic principles and on spiritual civilization. We should guide the cadres and the masses in fostering a communist world outlook, grasping the theory of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, consciously upholding the four basic principles and in eradicating the influence of leftist and rightist ideas and all other kinds of erroneous ideas so that we can implement more effectively the principle for furthering economic readjustment and political stability put forth by the work conference of the party Central Committee and make still greater contributions toward speeding up the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU SOLDIER IMPERSONATORS--On the morning of 30 April, Guangzhou municipal intermediate people's court publicly tried a gang of people who impersonated soldiers in order to steal things. The criminals received sentences ranging from 3 years to life imprisonment. Between January and July 1980, the three criminals came from Beijing to Guangzhou to steal. They often dressed in military uniforms and engaged in stealing on 17 occasions. The loot amounted to 6,100 yuan, 2,700 yuan of bank savings books, HK\$1,000, 100 yuan worth of foreign currency, 2 television sets, 11 radio-recorders, 12 wristwatches, 3 cameras, 2 radios, 6 computers, a number of valuables and goods for daily use. They were arrested while attempting to leave by airplane. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 81 HK]

HENAN CADRE RETIREMENT FORUMS--The Organization Department of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee recently held respective forums of veteran cadre departments of the organs at provincial level and of all prefectural and municipal veteran cadre departments to study and discuss the relevant regulations printed and issued by the Organization Department of the party Central Committee which govern veteran cadres' leaving office and recuperation and to exchange their experiences in advisory work and in work of resettling and administering cadres who have left office and are recuperating. The forums also studied the opinions on doing even better work concerning veteran cadres this year. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81 HK]

HENAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE--The second Henan provincial conference on popularizing medical and public health science was held in Zhengzhou from 26 to 29 April. The conference summed up last year's work and conveyed the spirit of the first national conference on popularizing medical and public health science. The conference formulated work and plans for the future. The conference also decided to establish a provincial journal on popularizing and publicizing medical and public health science. China Medical Society Secretary General Fu Yicheng attended and spoke. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81 HK]

GANSU'S ACTING FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES CYL WORK

HK140520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 5

[Article by Feng Jixin [7458 4764 2450], acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee: "The Party Committee Must Devote Adequate Attention to the Work of the CYL"]

[Text] It has been 62 years since the eruption of the May 4th movement which has had a profound affect on the development of our country. For about half a century, the CYL has led the youth of this country to progress along the line of the party's orientation, to carry forward the fine tradition of the May 4th movement and to be valiant, indomitable and in the vanguard of the fighting for the new democratic revolution and socialist construction. It has scored brilliant achievements and become the right arm of the party. Today, the CCP is leading the people of the whole country to strive for the prosperity of the country and the realization of the great cause of the four modernizations. The CCP committees at all levels should bring the assistant role of the CYL into full play so that the CYL will genuinely become the core for uniting, educating and training this group of youths into a new generation that possesses ideals, morals, knowledge and physical strength for the Chinese nation.

Training and educating youths is the CCP's cause. The outlook of youths vividly reflects the mental outlook of a nation and a country. The work of the party plays a decisive role in deciding whether or not youths will grow up healthy and strong. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party has strengthened its overall leadership over the CYL regarding its politics, organization and work. As a result, the CYL is once again radiating with youthful vitality after the serious devastations brought about by the 10 years of upheaval. In the course of the four modernizations, bringing order out of chaos, transforming the prevailing customs and breaking with the ultraleftist road, the CCP committees at all levels should have a profound understanding of the importance of youth work. Their efforts to implement the party's policy of training and educating youths will be further enhanced. Lanzhou refinery is a large-scale industrial petrochemical enterprise which has a 12,000-strong work force. Out of its total work force are about 6,000 young workers, most of whom are working in the firstline of production. Over the years, the refinery's CCP Committee has strengthened its ideological education among youths and attached importance to bringing the assistant role of the CYL into full play. The CCP Committee has studied youth work at regular intervals, made suggestions to the cadres of the CYL and tried every possible way to create conditions so that the youths can develop healthily. Because the CCP Committee has attached importance to it, the CYL work is growing steadily, the youths thinking is clear and they are enthusiastic about making progress. At the refinery there are 630 activists of socialist construction, 280 shock workers of the new Long March; 180 outstanding CYL members; and 108 progressive youths in learning from Lei Feng; and among the 99 youths who are lagging behind, 66 have made significant improvement. The refinery was given the title "the pace setter of shock workers during the new Long March" by the CYL Central Committee. Since the youth work is lively, it has forcefully motivated production and construction. The refinery fulfills the overall production quota every year, and it has become a progressive enterprise in the province's industrial front. An important reason for its success is that it has made the effort to do youth work well, which in turn has served to promote production.

However, not all CCP committees in our province have a clear understanding of the importance of youth work and the role it plays in the four modernizations. In some places, youth work has not been listed on the agenda of the CCP committees for a long time. They have not attached sufficient importance to the assigning of cadres, and the demand for essential funds for activities has not been rationally met. In these places, the CYL's prestige is undermined and the youths' enthusiasm has been dampened.

Unhealthy practices and various ideological problems among youths are rather prominent. This hinders the development of youths. Furthermore, it directly affects the situation of stability and unity as well as the progress of economic construction.

There are various reasons why importance has not been attached to youth work. The main reason is that people do not thoroughly understand the significance of doing a good job of youth work. Some leading comrades of the CCP committees hold: "There would be no steel if we neglect industry; there would be no grain if we neglect agriculture; but children grow up all the same even though we neglect them." They treat youth work as something of little importance. Some have not made a concrete analysis of youths, they only take note of bad elements which are the result of the poisoning of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Moreover, they underestimate the progressive aspects of youths and one-sidedly put all the blame on them, claiming that they are responsible for all the unhealthy tendencies in society. Some of them attach importance only to material encouragement and neglect ideological and political work as they conduct economic construction. Some even erroneously hold that stressing the spiritual role is following the ultra-leftist road. Therefore, CYL work has been relegated to an insignificant position even though one of its main functions is ideological and political work. All these incorrect views reflect the fact that some leading comrades of the CCP committees do not have a profound understanding of the target of striving for a high degree of material and spiritual civilization. Moreover, they do not have a thorough understanding of the responsibilities that youths should shoulder, nor do they thoroughly understand the characteristics of the current generation of youths. We must remember that this generation of youths are people whose aim is to leap over two centuries, and the heavy burden of the proletariat revolutionary cause will certainly fall on their shoulders. Despite the fact that a few youths have many problems, most of them are longing for the realization of the four modernizations. They are diligent, think analytically and are in pursuit of the truth. This is the main body. The problem youths are but a few. The CYL organizations at all levels should lead all youths and juveniles to work firmly and indomitably so as to implement the party Central Committee's important policy of further carrying out economic readjustment and political stability.

The CYL organization is a school for youths to study communism through practice, but, it is different from ordinary schools. The CYL can integrate, influence, educate and motivate the young masses through various activities. The better we carry out activities which suit youths the more youths will be united and educated. Hence, the CYL will be able to bring the role of being the party's assistant into full play, and it will have a free hand to carry out other work. The youths of this generation have more distinguishing features than the youths of the 1950's and the 1960's. In the 1950's and 1960's, whenever the CYL organized any activities, youths would participate enthusiastically. However, it is much more difficult for us to launch youth work today. The CCP committees should understand the difficulties of the CYL. They should vigorously support them. Furthermore, they should create the essential basis for CYL work. Leaders of the CCP committees should try their best to participate in important activities organized by the CYL so that youths will personally feel the concern of the party as well as the importance attached to the CYL by the party. Thus, the prestige of the CYL will be enhanced among youths. If the CYL organization and the cadres have any good ideas or suggestions in training and educating youths, we must actively support and encourage them to come forward and to learn and grow through practice, instead of engaging in nitpicking.

The youths are our future. To train and educate them is the most fundamental task. The CYL will certainly need to spend some money in carrying out activities for them, since these activities are the means for attracting and educating youths; "For every millet we sow in spring, thousands and millions of seeds will be harvested in the fall." The CCP committees at all levels should try their best to create some material and cultural conditions for the healthy growth of youths and juveniles. Certainly, at present, the economy in our country is not affluent; the CYL and youths should understand the country's difficulties. We must promote and publicize the practices of self-reliance and raising one's own fund. The Duhe brigade CYL branch of Xihe County motivated the CYL members and the youths to use their spare time to plant 100 mu of cayenne peppers and to conduct cultural events in order to raise funds for their activities. In 1980 they raised more than 2,500 yuan. They used the money to open an evening school, a cultural room and a library. They also bought many tables and chairs and other articles for recreational and sports activities. This has served to energize and enliven the spiritual life of youths. We must take note that ours is a country of vast territory and abundant resources and there are inexhaustable potentials despite the fact that we are rather poor at present. If we use our minds and open up every possible avenue to make money, we will not only solve the problem of raising funds for CYL activities, but also create and accumulate more wealth for the country.

The CYL is a strict and disciplined organization. It has to rely on its branch organizations to bring its assistant role into full play. Therefore, the CCP committees at all levels should provide these organizations with some guarantees. Regarding the present situation, some problems still exist in CYL organizations, for example: organizational leadership is still imperfect; organizational life in some rural CYL branch organizations is abnormal; there are no CYL organizations in sections of some cities and towns; the CYL has no power over CYL cadres and the assigning of CYL cadres is inadequate, their cultural level is rather low and they are easily influenced. All these problems affect the course of development of CYL work. Some of them cannot be solved by the CYL alone. The CCP committees should adopt effective measures, proceed from the actual situation and gradually solve all problems, from the easy to the more difficult ones. In solving these problems, the CCP committees at all levels should pay special attention to care and training of CYL cadres, and mobilize their activism. Because the CYL cadres are young and lack experience, together with other objective conditions and reasons, they will come across more difficulties in their work than the CCP cadres. Therefore, party organizations at all levels should help CYL cadres to solve difficulties and create good working conditions for them. The responsible people of the CYL committees at all levels should be recruited from among CCP committee members at the same level or from among the secretaries of CCP committees at the next level. The CCP committee members at different levels should attend relevant conferences of the CYL committee and study relevant documents. We must also give appropriate preferential treatment to CYL cadres and take the difficulties of their lives into account. The CYL cadres are restricted by their ages; once they have reached a certain age, they have to change their work. The prospects of CYL cadres will not only directly affect the personal prospects and feelings of the CYL cadres themselves, it will also affect the thinking of new cadres. Therefore, we must assign them to appropriate posts so that they will be in a better position to continue in making contributions to the party and the people.

The future belongs to youth. Only if our CCP committees at all levels attach importance to CYL work, and the whole party starts to strengthen the construction of the CYL and see to it that youths and juveniles live, study and work under the care and concern of the party, will our revolutionary cause be firmly established and will we have the successors to take over our work.

PRESIDENT CHIANG URGES REUNIFICATION OF CHINA

OW140925 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] In Taipei, President Chiang Ching-kuo, in his capacity of chairman of the ruling Kuomintang, Wednesday urged all party members to strive for improvements to glorify the spirit of Dr Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, and to accomplish the unification of China through the three principles of the people. At a regular meeting of the party Central Standing Committee, President Chiang said: Dr Sun guided our national revolution, created the three principles of the people and five-power constitution. Through his guidance and encouragement, the establishment of the Republic of China in 1911 was realized as well as the 87-year struggle of the Kuomintang for the nation as well as for its people. [sentence as heard] Today, the president stressed, we must actively promote the spirit, character and thought of Dr Sun to accomplish the unification of China through the three principles of the people and achieve the highest goal of our national revolution.

TRADE DEFICIT VIEWED FOR FIRST QUARTER, APRIL 1981

OW140443 Taiwan CHINA POST in English 11 May 81 p 10

[Text] The total value of both exports and imports for Jan-Apr 1981 amounted to \$14,141 million, increasing by \$1,965.2 million or 16.1 percent in comparison with that of the corresponding period of last year. Separately, the exports amounted to \$6,769 million, increasing by \$712.2 million or 11.8 percent and the imports amounted to \$7,372 million, increasing by \$1,253 million or 20.5 percent. The balance of trade for these four months produced a deficit of \$603 million. When the month of April only is taken into consideration, the exports amounted to \$1,889.2 million, imports [to] \$1,977.9 million and the deficit of the trade balance amounted to \$88.7 million.

Trade Structure

Exports: Agricultural products amounted to \$148.9 million (2.2 percent); processed agricultural products, \$406.2 million (6.0 percent); industrial products, \$6,213.9 million (91.8 percent). Imports: Capital goods amounted to \$1,887.2 million (25.6 percent); raw materials, \$5,042.5 million (68.4 percent); consumer goods, \$442.3 million (6.0 percent).

Commodity Analysis

Exports: Primary products (fishery products was the major item) amounted to \$134.7 million, increasing by \$9.1 million or 7.2 percent. Manufacturing products (garments, fibre, yarn, line and fabric, electronic products, footwear were major items) amounted to \$5,697.8 million, increasing by \$611.9 million or 12.0 percent. Imports: Primary products (crude petroleum was the major item) amounting to \$2,251.1 million, increasing by \$271.2 million or 13.7 percent. Manufacturing products (electronic products, machineries, iron and steel, chemicals, were major items) amounted to \$4,058.9 million, increasing by \$722.6 million or 21.7 percent.

Analysis of Trading Countries

Exports: Exports to USA amounted to \$2,271.7 million (32.8 percent). Exports to Japan amounted to \$757.7 million (11.2 percent). Exports to Hong Kong amounted to \$624.3 million (9.2 percent). Imports: Imports from Japan amounted to \$1,998.3 million (27.0 percent). Imports from USA amounted to \$1,726.8 million (23.4 percent). Imports from Kuwait amounted to \$732 million (9.9 percent).

Total trade value of imports & exports: USA amounted to \$3,944.5 million (27.9 percent); Japan amounted to \$2,746 million (19.4 percent); Saudi Arabia amounted to \$798.2 million (5.6 percent).

HSIN WAN PAO ON TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONSHIP

HK140811 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 14 May 81 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Taiwan Wants the United States To Openly Practice a Dubious Relationship"]

[Text] Taiwan has already "gained an inch" in the United States and now intends to "gain a foot."

This "inching forward" is shown by the fact that the person they despatched to Washington has been upgraded from "consul general" to "under secretary." They recently sent a new representative to their "NAACC" in the United States, Tsai Wei-ping replacing Hsia Kung-chuan; and the latter was only a "consul general." Hence there is this talk of "upgrading" in Taipei, and they are quite pleased with themselves.

One day, if they want to send Shen Huan-chang, who was "foreign minister," or someone else of "ministerial" rank, they will be all the more able to publicize this as a still greater "upgrading," and would like it all the more. They have this freedom of "upgrading," so people should naturally upgrade their smiles on that account.

Tsai Wei-ping demanded "upgrading" on his arrival in Washington a few days ago. He said: 1) "Friendly relations" between Taipei and Washington are "progressing daily," and this should "come to the surface," to let the whole world know about it; 2) the atmosphere in relations between the two sides is better than in the past, "but it could still be a bit better;" 3) the United States should give Taiwan modern weapons, and the more the better; the more weapons the United States supplies, the greater will be Taiwan's "contribution," and the fewer the weapons, the smaller the "contribution."

Although this person who has been "under secretary for foreign affairs" was bringing all his skills into play in acting like a spoiled child in "diplomatic niceties," this is really no laughing matter.

One of the phenomena of their talk about "good" and "friendly" is that they can now meet U.S. officials on official occasions. For instance they can go to see a certain official at the State Department, which is what they could not do when Beijing and Washington established diplomatic relations in 1979. U.S. officials could only make unofficial contacts on unofficial occasions; this could be interpreted as "unofficial relations."

It seems that Tsai Wei-ping is not satisfied with that, and has demanded that affairs "come to the surface." Unhappy with a dubious relationship in the dark, he wants it to be conducted publicly in broad daylight. And not only publicly; he wants it "a bit better," meaning that their relations should be a bit warmer and should be seen to be so.

He wants weapons too, "modern weapons" at that, not just what the United States describes as "defensive weapons." Taiwan cannot buy weapons, whatever they are. These things are military in nature, and military affairs can only be official, not unofficial; such a thing could only mean an intervention in China's internal affairs.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig recently stated that the United States in principle still maintains unofficial relations with Taiwan. However U.S. Presidential Adviser Edwin Meese proceeded to say that he wanted to receive "official visitors" in U.S. Government organs and in Taiwan offices in the United States, and also to sell weapons to Taiwan.

This is the source of Tsai Wei-ping's behavior of a spoiled child. A thorough overhaul first requires a self-examination in the White House. Does the White House not have to conduct self-examination just because of the piece of paper known as the "Taiwan Relations Act"?

WEN WEI PO: BAI HUA INTERVIEWED IN WUHAN

HK140151 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 May 81 p 3

[Report: "Bai Hua Interviewed in Wuhan"]

[Text] Wuhan, 13 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The writer had an appointment to interview Bai Hua at his dwelling on the afternoon of 8 May. This was a house by the side of Hongshan in Wuchang, a red-tiled grey-walled building largely concealed by trees, set in beautiful surroundings. The door opened. Bai Hua warmly let us into his workroom and offered us tea and cigarettes. The furnishings were simple: two tables, four rattan (or bamboo) chairs, and a bookcase. There were piles of scripts and publications on the table. Although Bai Hua, who was sitting facing us, has turned 50 and is greying and thinning, his face glowed with health and he was full of energy; he looked like a man not out of his 40's.

Our talk very quickly got onto the film script for "Bitter Love." Bai Hua disclosed that the script is now being revised.

Bai Hua laughed heartily when certain foreign rumors were mentioned. He said, "Recently some people have been saying that I had been expelled from the party and the army, some said I was under house arrest, while still more were worried that I had again been branded a rightist. None of this has happened. Have not things been all right for me all along?"

Bai Hua is a writer in the Wuhan PLA units. Talking about this, he said animatedly: "I am extremely grateful to the party organization for its concern and good care." Bai Hua happily told the reporters that in the more than 1 month since he returned to Wuhan from Beijing on 16 March, he has completed another film script on a modern topic and a historical script in many scenes. He said: "I could not have done this without the party organization's concern and good care."

Bai Hua's wife Wang Bei came into the room while we were talking. After the introductions, she chatted with us. She is an actress in the Shanghai film studio, and has just come to Wuhan on vacation. They have been living apart for more than 20 years because of work. Their only son has always lived with his mother in Shanghai, where he is now a third-year student in the ship propulsion faculty of Shanghai Communications University. During our chat, Bai Hua gave us letters from his son and nephew to read. He happily told the reporters: "I am in very good health, since I constantly pay attention to keeping fit. I have also bought a light motorcycle and often go out for a spin. I can write for at least another 10 or 20 years. I will certainly not disappoint the party and people, and will strive to write more works. I am next preparing to go deep into basic-level life, to write some poems or novels reflecting current life."

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